

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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## Billy Blowhard.

I met him at the county fair;  
First-premium boaster was he there;  
And nothing saw he that was shown,  
But he had better of his own.

On Drybone Ridge, forlorn and bare,  
Was where he "knocked" the county fair.  
He'd better corn, rye, oats and wheat;  
These beans and onions he could beat.

As for potatoes, turnips, peas,  
He could surpass them all with ease.

Exalt prize Berkshire, Chester White,  
Your Poland-Chinas, "out of sight";  
Your long wool, fine wool, Oxford Down,  
Your Shropshire, Hampshire of renown;  
Your Hereford, Jersey and Shorthorn,  
Caressed and curried, stuffed with corn,  
Your roadster, plowboy, draft and light,  
Curled and beribboned, gagged up tight—  
No fancy porker, sheep or cow  
Could equal Drybone anyhow.

Nor equine thoroughbred compare  
With Billy Blowhard's old gray mare.

Though the blue ribbon Billy wore,  
He has his rivals by the score.

Not only were they at the fair;  
We find them plenty everywhere—  
Lauding their own up to the sky,  
While they all other men's decry.

I like to see a man who is  
Appreciative of what's his,  
With fair opinion, fairly told,  
Of what surrounding neighbors hold.

I hate the vain, conceited fool  
Who what's not his would ridicule.

The brag may some deceive, and yet  
Soon all men his measure get.

—Jere M. Cochran, in National Stockman.

## THE HORSE.

### Size in Animals.

Our domestic animals are all bigger in average size than they ever were before. This is mainly due to skilled selection and more liberal feeding during the growing period. Take the improved beef breeds as an example of this. The Shorthorn and Hereford, when they attain their full growth, are much larger and more massive animals to-day than they were a hundred years ago. In accomplishing this no larger animals of outside blood were used to increase their size. It has simply been accomplished by careful selection and much better feeding. There is a practical thought in this for horsemen. The horse market calls for heavy draft horses of large size. If left to shift for themselves, as they too often have to do, the big draft colt will surely decrease in size in time. Size in domestic animals is largely an artificial matter. To attain the size, therefore, artificial means must be employed. These are careful selection and good feeding. The latter point we want to emphasize. Feed the young colt generously with bone and muscle growing food. The treatment the weaned colt gets this win-

ter will go a long way in determining the size. Feed well, and a larger, smoother animal is sure to be the result than if allowed to grow without extra care. Size, combined with quality, of course, is a very important factor in fixing the value of an animal. Therefore, in stimulating the growing colt to attain a large size, you are adding to its value.

### The Soil and the Horse.

The Earl of Coventry is well-known as one of the very best judges of horses and horse breeding in all England. His specialty is thoroughbreds, but anything that comes from a man of his practical knowledge and insight is worth listening to. He says "some soils are not strong enough to breed the best class of horses." There can be little question that here in Manitoba especially horse breeding has not had full justice done to it. A good many farmers have bred to scrub sires because a well-pedigreed one came too high for their purse, or, having taken up with a good sire, they forgot to do justice to his stock. In some way or other they manage and handle the mare and her offspring meanly, and the result is so unsatisfactory that they go out of horse breeding. It is no good—because the man at the head of it is very little good for that business.

But the man and the start he makes may be both fairly good, yet very little good comes out of it. Lord Coventry hits the real reason. The land he farms has not the makings of a good horse in it. It is doubtful if there is better land for horse breeding than the country tributary to Calgary. In fact, the best parts of that country are good for any kind of live stock, as time and riper experience will more fully show. One case may be here cited nearer home. Glen Campbell is a born and bred horseman, and several years ago had the good fortune, as was then believed, to secure a splendid ranch in the most fertile part of the Gilbert Plains. But he has gone out of it, not because of any deterioration in the soil, but, as we are pretty confident, because from the first it was lacking in primary elements out of which nerve and staying power are built. Buyers for the best American markets are fully cognizant of this aspect of horse breeding, and never hesitate to pay a good price for horses raised in Kentucky or on the limestone outcrop in any other state, or on the Laurentian rocks of Canada. Little Derbyshire, with its limestone backbone, comes out as a successful winner in the Shire horse ring, over the great rich county of Lincoln, with its fertile fields and luxuriant vegetation. From the hoof up the rock bed is what tells on the quality of the horse.

The consuls of the United States are constantly on the outlook for markets for the products of their country. The U. S. consul stationed at Vancouver expresses the belief that there is a field for export of well bred horses, cattle and sheep from the U. S. to that portion of British Columbia. "Horses in this vicinity are nearly all undersized and very poorly bred, good draft horses almost unknown, good driving horses scarce, and I understand that animals imported into B. C. for breeding purposes can be brought in duty free under proper customs supervision."

### Dermod, a Recent Importation.

We were privileged lately with a view of this thoroughbred horse, which the enterprise of F. Thompson, of McGregor, has brought to this country, and can safely say that we have seldom seen as perfect a specimen of that most noble equine race, the English thoroughbred. He is a beautiful dark chestnut, and has plenty of size and substance, standing 16 hands 1 inch upon a grand set of legs, clean sinewy, and strong, and free from those evidences of over-strain in the shape of fired tendons, wind galls, etc., which often disfigure the breeding horses imported into this country. His appearance shows plenty of style, and as he moves up and down under the guidance of his groom his every movement is full of grace and agility. He has had the proud distinction of winning the Queen's premium three times in succession, and on the turf has won many races. He was bred by the Rt. Hon. James Lowther, M. P., and is by Master Kildare, out of Queen Charlotte, by Adventurer. It is indeed gratifying to see horses of this stamp and quality entering the list of Manitoba sires, and we predict for "Dermod" a great range of usefulness.

### What Next?

The inhabitants of London have scarcely had time to get accustomed to the vagaries of the autocar, or, as a writer in a "horse" journal calls them, the automobilious vehicles, when a new sight is to meet their view. That is, if the idea of the writer of the following paragraph, which we clip from the British Medical Journal, is carried out:—

"Why not have a non-porous apparatus attached to the centre of the inferior portion of the bellyband of the horse, passing backwards between the hind legs, gradually widening, and fastened to the body of the vehicle far back? A well with a light valve at the top might be part of the apparatus for the offending matter to sink into. The eye and nose would not then be offended, and the disgusting state of the London streets might be greatly lessened. Of course this does not solve the problem of unattached horses; but surely in this inventive age some genius might introduce an apparatus that would be of real benefit to the human race. The inventor would at least have the grateful thanks of many sufferers."

A horse with this attachment would present a comical appearance, and the chaffing the driver would get from the London cabbies would be likely to send him "to the barn," even if he could put up with the slight inconvenience of having his vehicle converted into a manure cart.

Cattle thieves from the Dakota side have been giving great trouble in the neighborhood of Estevan. They steal in a wide-awake fashion, and are careful to take all the unbranded stock, leaving the others. Sergeant Hynes, of the mounted police, crossed the line and recovered 30 out of 50 head taken some time before from two farmers' herds.

## Educating Western Horses.

Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, thus explains, in the Breeders' Gazette, how the range horses raised in the Western States are broken to good purpose preparatory to being marketed. The term "range horse" is generally associated with the qualities that have made the "broncho" the acme of general cussedness. This is altogether an erroneous conception. The fact that this is so furnishes another demonstration of the doctrine that blood tells. Genuine broncho blood is much the same the world over, but the offspring of quiet, good-dispositioned horses bred on the range and allowed to run at large until two to five years of age are simply wild without having any vicious and stubborn qualities of the "broncho" stock. Breaking consists chiefly in taming these horses and making them quiet, while they are at the same time being made bridle-wise and tractable and trained to work in harness or under saddle. It is but natural that horses reared in this way should be wild. Suckling colts allowed to summer in an ordinary pasture without handling have the same qualities. The branding process when the colts are brought in at the end of the first season intensifies this distrust of man.

Ranch methods are probably as diversified as those of the farm. Nearly all have their own peculiar system, yet the general policy is much the same. On one of the best ranches I visited all colts are given two weeks' handling as two-year-olds and again during the winter when coming five years old. The latter handling also includes feeding and fitting and generally occupies a longer time. The colts at the former age are rounded up and driven into the corral, where they pass through a series of yards and chutes until they finally land in a circular pen or arena, known on some ranches as the "academy," about fifty or sixty feet in diameter. This is so tight and strong that no horse ever gets out of it until under the control of the "broncho buster." This inclosure is generally roofed to permit of work at all seasons and in all weather. On one side a large gate opens into a narrow apartment known as the "squeezer." The horse, frantic with fright, readily passes into this trap when an opportunity offers and the large gates operated by the attendants almost instantly closes in around him so firmly that he can hardly move. While in this position the hurdles are quietly slipped around his feet. The gate then opens and the horse plunges into the ring for the first lesson. The first command is "Whoa!" to which the horse pays no attention until landed in a heap on the well-bedded dirt floor. He is then petted and stroked gently for a time and allowed to get up and take another lesson. The meaning of "Whoa" is generally so vividly impressed on the frightened animal by half an hour's handling that it is never forgotten, and the trainer is all the time gaining the confidence of the horse and dispelling his fears by kindness. He is then given a lesson at the snubbing-post and invariably tests the strength of a good halter. Following this he is usually tied in a stall to await further instruction, although some old trainers claim that they can hitch and drive any pair, no matter how wild, in thirty minutes. As a rule, though, they are hitched singly to a two-wheeled cart with a strong and steady old horse, known as the "Schoolmaster," and driven over the range, sometimes at a pretty lively gait, for fifteen or twenty minutes. They are then tied in the stall to await a similar lesson either in harness or under the saddle on the following day, and so on daily for two weeks, when the first course of instruction is complete, and the colt then goes out on the range to

await the final training and fitting two years later.

Each regular breaker on the ranch is expected to handle twelve colts daily every two weeks. This allows no idle time. At the end of this process these horses are well broken and they often pass on the market as better broken than some horses that have done farm work for years under a less efficient system of training. Some ranchmen do all the breaking at one time just before marketing and some sell to dealers without any handling. It is considered worth at least \$5 per head to break horses on the range.

## CATTLE.

### Stock Breeding.

The inferior quality of stock one sees in passing through the country is plain evidence that the farmer does not consider the laws of breeding in his work and does not know their relation to the practice of agriculture. It has always been so in those countries where cereals grow luxuriantly. In such countries the opinion is frequently expressed that "live stock does not pay." That this is not true was pointed out to the farmers of Rome in the first century by Columella. Early English writers on agriculture also pointed out the same truth. Fitzherbert, in his "Boke of Husbandry (1532) says: "An husbnde cannot well thryve by his corne without se have other cattall, nor by his cattall without corne, for els he shall be a byer, a borrower or a beggar." Stock raising must go hand in hand with grain growing to attain the highest success. Agricultural writers and stockmen are of one opinion on this point. Stock-keeping forms the true basis of successful farming. What is known to-day about stock breeding is based on the lines followed by successful stockmen who have found out their knowledge through patient study of experiments, aided by observation. The laws of breeding as thus formed are not theoretical but the result of practical experience, and are therefore worthy the study of the farmer and stock breeder of to-day.

"The object of the art of breeding is the improvement of animals in those qualities that have a definite value, among which are the production of meat, milk, wool and labor." Breeders have found it easier to develop and obtain the highest development of only one of these qualities because there the combined energies all tend in one direction. Too often one quality has been developed by breeders at the expense of other good qualities which they did not deem of importance. There are a very large number of breeders who hold that the development of two or more qualities in a marked degree in one animal is not impossible. It is certainly not against the known laws of breeding. It is possible to obtain them in a marked degree. The highest development will always be where improvement is attempted with only one character.

The art of breeding our common farm stock is something that requires more study and thought than is generally given to it. There is not a clear enough conception in the mind of the farmer of what he wants, i.e., of the type of stock he should keep, much less of the means to be employed in obtaining the desired end. Robert Bakewell, of Dishley Grange, Leicestershire, England, seems to have grasped the true meaning of breeding. He was the first man to form a definite idea of the type of animal he wanted to produce. Combined with this he seems to have had a clear insight into the proper methods to follow to obtain his ideals. Previous to

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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time the principles of breeding seem have been summed up into two well-known sayings, viz.: "Like produces like," and "Breed from the best." Indeed, for all matter, after all that has been written and said about breeding, after all the tried examples of successful breeding that have been given, the breeding practically to-day by hundreds of farmers can be summed up under these two maxims. No doubt farmers do make selections and try to improve their herds and flocks, but the trouble is that the type or chosen as the "best" at one selection probably altogether different from that chosen as the "best" at the next selection. The trouble is that they base no definite standard of excellence or ideal model of perfection. In other words, their model of perfection is constantly changing. So long as this is the case no real progress can be made in the definite acquirement of valuable qualities.

Robert Bakewell did not believe in this kind of breeding. While he recognized the maxim that "like begets like," he carried the thought one step further than it had ever been extended before. He believed that this maxim referred to the internal as well as the external peculiarities of the animal frame and not that it simply meant that the progeny would bear a general resemblance to the parent. He held that the minutest detail of the animal system was transmitted from parent to progeny. This opened up a wider view of the subject of breeding. He is now recognized as being correct in his views. Outward form is only an expression of some internal power or function. Look at the well-developed muscles of the blacksmith. What do they indicate? Nothing more or less than that they are an external indication of the power that lies within to wield the hammer, and that he is wielding it. In a similar way the internal powers of an animal finds its expression in the development of some external form. The power to produce a heavy flow of milk, to lay on flesh rapidly in the most valuable places, or to develop great speed shows itself in certain external forms. If we then study those forms which go with the highest development of these qualities we get some idea of the proper form, and from the close study of a large number of cases we gradually form our ideal of what perfection in any one quality should be, and gradually form our ideal model of perfection. If then we select those animals whose external form most nearly meets this ideal model, we can feel sure that they will be transmitted from parent to progeny with more or less certainty. From a close critical study of the form and proportions of his animals and their selections to those qualities which he believed to be most valuable, Mr. Bakewell was led to develop his ideal model of perfection. This he always kept in view when selecting animals for breeding. In selecting our model of perfection utility or adaptability of the animal to the end sought must always be given first place. Beauty and symmetry of form are not of prime importance, but they should always be made to contribute their share in the development of the utility qualities. The qualities which Bakewell endeavored to secure in his cattle and sheep, as being the most valuable were: A large proportion of choice parts in the carcass, i.e., the flesh laid on in the most valuable places, a superior quality of flesh, a tendency to early maturity, and uniformity in the transmission of these valuable qualities from parent to offspring. His object in breeding was to blend all these qualities as a united whole in his animals. He looked upon his animals as so much clay, as it were, in his hands, to mould and fashion as he willed. He had his ideal model of perfection in his mind and endeavored in breeding his animals to mould them into con-

formity to this ideal. His methods have been most successfully practised by other men, the result being the different improved breeds of to-day, each possessing excellent qualities that have been developed to meet certain conditions or purposes. The Collings, Booth, Bates, and of recent date, Amos Cruickshank, are examples of men who have succeeded in moulding their stock into conformity to the ideal model of perfection that they had in view. There are men at the present day endeavoring to work out new types of animals along special lines. This may be all right for a few men, but for the general farmer with grade stock it will be much better for him to begin with what he has got and graft on to them the good qualities of that breed which best suits their peculiar circumstances.

The criterion by which all efforts at stock breeding must be judged is the actual value of the products produced and the profits which may be derived from them. Therefore, in the selection of animals we must look for the animal that produces most economically, or, in other words, is best adapted to the particular purpose which we have in view. As a rule, then, those animals which are able to convert the largest amount of food into the best quality of product with the least possible waste of material will be the best. Sometimes farmers run away with the idea that an animal that is a light eater is the most profitable. Such an idea is based on a want of knowledge of the functions of animal life. We consider a machine the best that will convert the largest amount of raw product into good material at the least cost, with the least wear. So it is with animals. It requires so much fuel and oil, in the form of feed, to run the machinery of an animal's system, and profit only begins where the animal consumes more than the amount necessary for this. The point, then, for us is that we should breed from those animals which give the largest profit over the cost of the food they consume. As a rule, we find these animals are those which consume the largest amount of food in proportion to their live weight. Every farmer must study his stock and find out which ones are actually the best, not merely by guess work, but by actual trials by which he can know definitely which are the best. It is the powers of these animals that he wants perpetuated in his stock, and not those of the poor ones.

(To be Continued.)

### Putting in the Cattle to Feed.

Every one will admit that there is generally a right and a wrong way of doing almost everything, and to this rule cattle feeding is no exception. Professors Robertson, Shaw and Day have each, in their own sphere, made it pretty clear that it is possible to feed so that a part of the every-day ration of concentrated feed is as good as thrown away, and that a lighter feed more judiciously administered will give just as good results. If this is the case all through, the principle of moderation is of still greater importance at the commencement of the feeding period. The half-taught feeder who starts in the fall to do something that will be heard of and astonish the neighbors, runs a special risk of getting results that will considerably astonish himself. The mental processes of an average steer are decidedly limited, and his great idea is to eat all he can, especially if the feed before him is attractive. But his stomach finds a difference between swamp hay alone and that along with 12 or 15 lbs. daily of concentrated feed. His digestion gets astray, "he falls off his feed," and after that may make little or no gain for weeks. If a coarse, ill-bred

beast, he may have to be turned out for weeks, sometimes longer, and the prospective profits from his feeding get smaller and smaller. A pretty successful feeder, who prefers 3-year-olds to 2-year-olds, says that he begins them with only 4 lbs. a day in addition to their hay, gradually rising till at the finishing stage, along in April, he is up to nearly 20 lbs. a day. The need, at any stage of the feeding period, for concentrated feed, along with the natural hay of the district, will depend a good deal on the quality of the hay itself. Our grazing cattle crop the high and dry spots of the prairie as close as it can be eaten and carefully leave the low wet spots. We follow them later on and make into hay what they are careful not to eat, if they can help it, and that sort constitutes the bulk of many a farmer's winter keep. A really observant man will not expect grasses that are manifestly unpalatable in their growing season to be worth much later on as hay, and besides, there is no variety in such hay. A few weeds, or more properly speaking, weedy plants, in that hay, would have made it both more palatable and more nutritious, but such plants do not live in the low spots. Only wet land grasses can live there, and useful weeds are conspicuously absent.

It has been constantly repeated by every reliable teacher that while careful to provide good feed suited to the animal's requirements, and supply it at proper and regular intervals in proper quantities, such food should always go inside a good skin. One of the greatest points in the minds of the master breeders, who founded our pure beef breeds, was to select individuals as breeders that showed great aptitude to lay on flesh in the most valuable places, and lay it on quickly. Where land is dear and pasture costs a good deal of money, easy fattening is an important quality and that inherited tendency gets its full sway with animals that have good digestive powers. Palatability and digestibility in the feed are important, and digestive capacity, of which a good skin is one of the plainest signs, is worth a good deal, and without it in full measure the profit in feeding will shrink very materially.

To sum up: Your steer should be, for this country's feeding, well-grown, well-fleshed when he comes off the pasture and cannot be too early started to feed, beginning in a yard rather than tied up by the neck, with good hay and 4 to 6 lbs. of chop, not more, and gradually brought on by slow degrees till some time into the new year, when a more liberal allowance of concentrated feed can be used with profit. "Above all," said Talleyrand, when coaching his pupils in the arts of diplomacy, "no zeal." The same maxim will apply to feeding a beef steer. Don't stir him up two hours before daylight to eat, and don't keep stuffing and fussing round him all day. To rest all he can and chew his cud contentedly is a special virtue, and early rising is not. Hay from dry land, oats cut green, a turnip or two and some bran, if possible, along with your chop, will constitute a model diet. Pure water and moderate warmth are external conditions not to be neglected. A kindly, careful attendant, who feeds regularly and takes pride in his beasts. No racket or noise, and very few visitors. With these conditions and a well-graded, hearty steer to operate on, a satisfactory winter's gains may be reasonably expected. The money profit will, of course, be proportioned to the price when bought in, the general conformity to the laws of health, with which your stock are fed, housed and managed, and the scale of price at the ultimate market. Anyway begin right and do your own share as you ought to and the failures will be much fewer than the successes.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

## Bulls in Alberta.

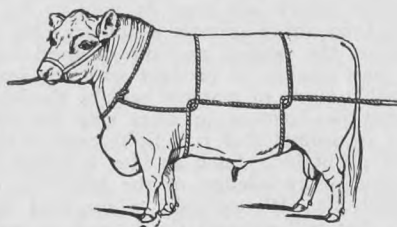
Mention was made last month of the hopeful condition of cattle ranching in the Northwest and of the value of the lessons suggested by experience along this line. The Calgary Herald, in a recent issue, discussing an ordinance of the Territorial Government, gives one example of the importance of attention to the teachings of experience. Scrub bulls it very properly denounces as nuisances at all seasons. Too early use of well bred bulls it also deprecates and with great show of reason. It says: "If the government at Regina wishes to do the right thing for the ranching country they will provide that bulls be kept up until the 1st of July in each year. We know of one Alberta rancher who keeps his bulls out of the herd until July 25th, with the result that his calf crop averages 90 per cent. This year his branding results are 95 per cent. For lack of thus keeping up the bulls the loss of money to Alberta each year is enormous both in cows and calves, and it is a loss that would more than cover any expense to prevent, even to getting rid of all bulls and buying new ones each year. When bulls are only with the herd from July 25 to October 25, experience shows that the majority of the calves come early in May and almost all by the middle of June, a few stragglers appearing up to the first week in July. As a rule, May calves are finer than any that come in March, having plenty of milk from the start. It is a fallacy to suppose that more calves coming in May or June are lost through the mothers having too much milk, or that there are more spoiled udders than under ordinary range circumstances. Some people seem to hunt around for reasons for not adopting methods that will add to their wealth, but facts and experience are in almost every case against them. If ranchers would work in unison on the range, as though it were one big pasture, a 90 per cent. increase could be attained at much less proportionate expense than individuals can do it alone inside pastures. Past experience has shown, and not without considerable loss, that May 1st is the earliest safe date for calves in Alberta. Few, if any, cows or heifers die calving after that date. Much useless riding in March and April storms is saved, and there are less poor cows to feed in winter. Bulls also keep in good condition. The gospel of regulating the calf crop is one that cannot be too strongly preached, and the government can materially aid those ranchers who are trying to put it into practice. It is useless for cattlemen to go to the trouble of keeping a thoroughbred bull out of the herd as long as scrub bulls are allowed to run as they please."

## How to Throw a Bull.

In nature the hoof is worn away by constant contact with the earth, but when animals are confined and not allowed sufficient exercise the toes soon grow out too long, and the animal will soon become a cripple and useless. Bull's feet have, therefore, to be trimmed quite frequently. The following plan for throwing animals has been employed very successfully in England among breeders of pure bred stock. It has also been used in Canada in the east. This plan has also been used for taming vicious bulls, and a man who understands his business can tame the most vicious bull so that he can handle him by means of this plan. One of the sweepstakes bulls at the World's Fair was so cowed before he went to Chicago. The man who was to handle him spent a day or two breaking him in. He was so wicked no one would lead him out of the stable. But he was shown and won at Chicago.

The plan is as follows: Put a halter on. Take a sound hay fork rope; make a loop at one end and pass it over the head and let it rest close around the neck, low down like a collar; bring the rope to the near side, pass it over the back part behind the shoulders, bring it underneath the chest, and pass it under and then above the rope so as to make a loop around the chest; carry the rope back, pass it over the loins, and bring it underneath the belly, close to the flanks; make another loop as before, and carry the rope straight behind the animal; tighten up the loops, one close to the elbows, the other close to the hind flanks.

All being ready, instruct the man who holds the halter shank to pull forwards, and, at the same time, the men who have hold of the loose end of the rope to pull straight backwards, and down the animal goes, generally without a struggle. Keep his head down and the rope firm, and, as a rule, the animal lies quietly until such a time as it is desired that he should get up, when the rope is slackened and up he gets, none the worse for the casting.



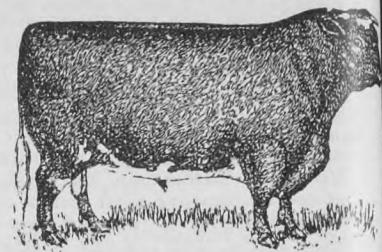
The heaviest bull may be cast in this way; but, of course, no one should think of casting cows in calf, either in this way or in any other. Those who have experienced trouble, in the past, in trimming their bulls' feet will greatly appreciate this method of casting for that purpose.

## Reputation is Money.

The Breeders' Gazette says that a feeder who comes upon stockyards markets year after year, with a uniformly high grade of stock, usually gets a better price than a stranger within the gates can obtain for an equally good-looking drove of cattle or sheep. Buyers know that the fat stock forwarded by certain feeders individually kills well—nets a high percentage of good meat. By the rigid test of block and scales they measure the value of all stock purchased. In time they come to know that certain individuals invariably market well-bred animals that have been fed to a fine finish. Whenever salesmen advise buyers that such and such a well-known feeder of prime stuff is on the market the stock is not suffered to stand in the pens long without a bid. There is much in having a good name. It should be the ambition of every farmer to be known as a grower of good live stock. Reputation is capital.

The following item we clip from a southern exchange. The same thing is pretty nearly the case with ourselves in some instances. Poorly finished feeding is lowering the reputation of Canadian beef on every English market: "A farmer sent some 'fat' steers to market. His orders to the dealer were to sell the steers for beef and then buy for him a lot of lean cattle to fatten. The alleged fat steers only brought \$3.75 a hundred. The lean steers the dealer bought for the farmer cost \$4 a hundred. When they were sent home the ruralist found among the lean lot three of the very same animals he had just sold at \$3.75 a hundred. That was what he got for sending cattle to market when they were only half fat."

## J. E. SMITH, BRANDON



**J. E. SMITH,**  
Importer & Breeder of Clydesdale Horses  
Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle

All animals registered.  
Prices right. Come and see them or write.  
**J. E. SMITH, Brandon, Man. P.O. Box 2202**

## 50 LEICESTER 50 RAM LAMBS

and 3 shearlings for sale. I will also sell on account of the light hay crop 50 high grade BREEDING EWES, age from shearlings to 4 shears. Prices moderate. Write or call early.  
**ALEX. D. GAMLEY,**  
Box 193, Brandon.



## FOR HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

**J. E. MARPLES,**  
Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.  
(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



## THE PLUMS AND PEACHES

Of Berkshire Swine are to be found at Neepawa, Manitoba. I am now offering Berkshires of different ages, of the very choicest breeding, and at prices within reach of everybody. I have a large crop of August Pigs, perfect little gems, proper marking, good bone, lengthy bodies, thrifty and right every way. I am offering these at the extremely low price of \$5.00 each, \$10.00 a pair f.o.b.

Send your money and get a pair at once.  
2252 Address—**J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.**

## PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



The home of Shorthorn Cotswolds and Berkshire Berkshires herd headed by the best pair of Boars in Canada. Tippecanoe and Western Boars never beaten in a show ring. An easy winner one Perfection, a year older, for Diploma, which was Ontario winner; and breeding sows, such as Lady Clifford, Cora Bell and two imported Highclere sows, all noted winners. A few sows and boars fit for breeding. Orders booked for August and September litters. When buying, do not lose sight of the herd that has won most diplomas and first prizes at the Industrial in 1896, '97 and '98. No inbreeding pairs and trios not akin.

**F. W. BROWN, Proprietor.**

## Maple Lodge Stock Farm. R. MCKENZIE, PROP.

HIGH BLUFF, MAN.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.



Young boars and sows ready for breeding purposes. Orders taken for young sows to be safe in pig this fall or winter. For prizes won by us at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1898, an account of which is given in the August issue of The Nor'-West Farmer. Write for prices, or come and see us.

Mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing.



## Pure Bred Stock for the West.

During the recent session of the Legislative Assembly an item of \$2,000 was voted towards encouraging the importation of thoroughbred stock into the Territories. It was felt that very little progress had been made by Northwest breeders of late years in the way of improving the quality of their cattle, and that public moneys could be advantageously expended upon any scheme having such improvement in view. The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, working hand in hand with the Ontario Government, for the promotion of inter-provincial trade, devised a scheme some years ago whereby single heads of pure-bred stock could be shipped from Ontario points to the west on the co-operative plan. Orders for transportation of stock were solicited by that Association, and as soon as a sufficient number of applications were on hand to make up a carload, a man was secured to gather the stock in Ontario and to accompany the shipment to the west and distribute the same at the various destinations. Unfortunately this arrangement was not widely enough advertised, and was almost unknown to western breeders. In any event, owing to shunting charges, the necessity of chartering the whole car for the farthest point, local rates on branch lines, etc., the expense was often, in spite of very liberal carload rates, almost prohibitive. The Department of Agriculture at Regina has now arranged to superintend the whole of the Territorial organization of this scheme, collect orders and arrange carload shipments of such stock for central points, and, if possible, a trainload shipment for the Territories. In this manner it will be possible to make the most economical arrangements, and it is hoped to reduce the average cost of landing very materially. In addition to undertaking the delivery of this stock in the west, it is prepared to pay a bonus to such importers sufficient to reduce the total cost of cars and transportation to any point in the Territories to a uniform rate of \$5 per head. This will involve an average Government grant of probably \$10 to \$12 on each head of stock imported under departmental supervision. Parties availing themselves of this offer will have to make their own arrangements in the east, through friends or otherwise, regarding the purchase of their stock, which must be delivered at a convenient point on any C. P. R. line in Ontario.

The bonus above referred to will be given for female stock as well as male stock, and it is the intention to limit the number of head upon which the bonus is paid to each bona fide stock raiser in the Territories, to one or two.

## Handling the Bull.

The chief objection made to bulls of some age is that they are likely to be vicious and dangerous. Everyone recognizes the difference in temperament between the fleshy, beefy bull and the one of pronounced dairy character; but experience and observation have taught that the bulls of marked dairy type are much alike in disposition, regardless of breed. In all the breeds (as among men) some bulls will be found of naturally bad temper, but it is believed that the great majority of bulls, of all the dairy breeds, can be safely kept until too old for service and handled without serious trouble, if only properly reared and judiciously managed.

In rearing a bull, accustom it to being handled from calfhood, but without fondling or encouraging frolic. Give it kind, quiet, firm, and unvarying treatment, and keep it always under subjection, that it may never know its strength and power. Insert the nose ring before it is a year old,

keep this renewed so as to be always strong, and always lead and handle the animal with staff in the hands of a discreet and trusty man. The bull should never run loose in yard or pasture, but should be provided with abundant and regular exercise, always under restraint and full control. The "walk around" arrangement, like the sweep horse power, affords a fair degree of voluntary exercise, but is hardly sufficient. The best plan seems to be to provide a suitable tread power with a governor attached, place the bull in this daily, and let him walk a fixed time or known distance. The main object should be regular and sufficient exercise for the bull. Incidentally, he may be made to run a fodder cutter or a cream separator and perform valuable service. As age and strength increase, let the staff be supplemented by strap, chain or rope attached to a second ring. To this may well be added some hitching or leading chain with a strong strap around horns or neck. Let there be always a double hitching device so that the bull may never by accident find himself loose when he should be tied. If restiveness and temper are shown, add to the exercise, in duration or quantity, without violence; a bull physically tired may be depended upon to be quiet and easily managed.

It is much better to keep the bull as much as possible in the presence or in full sight of the herd than stabled by himself in a lonely place. Let him be in the same room with the cows during the stabling season, and at milking times the rest of the year.—Rural World.

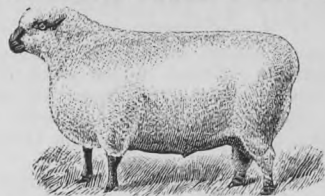
## Inspection of Cattle.

At a meeting of the board of management of the Western Stock Growers' Association, held at Macleod recently, the question of a more efficient system of inspecting cattle on shipment was thoroughly discussed, and the secretary was instructed to write the Northwest government relative to inspection at Winnipeg, and the Dominion government as to the same at Montreal. Since the erection of an abattoir at Winnipeg, it is considered even more important than it was before that, and the hope expressed that a thorough inspection of cattle arriving here from the west should take place. The following resolution was also adopted:—"That this board request the department of customs at Ottawa to bring before the Quebec conference the question of duty upon horses, so that Canadian horse breeders shall have the same protection as the United States government affords to its subjects."

Chas. Knox has been appointed to the position of inspector of stock at Winnipeg in order to furnish the Territorial Department of Agriculture with information from which it would be able to form an opinion as to the efficiency of the local inspection at present performed throughout the Territories; also to detect the presence of any strays in Territorial shipments. The State of Montana maintains a very elaborate system of stock inspection at Chicago. Omaha and stock points in the Central States. The cost of the total inspection work there amounts to \$16,000 per annum for the inspection of some 250,000 head of cattle. The total value of the number of strays recovered by means of this was no less than \$225,000 in 1897.

The old long-horned breed of cattle are fast disappearing from the fields of England. They make good beef and the cows are good milkers. They are handsome and picturesque with their long heavy horns; nevertheless they are gradually disappearing. Recently two yearling bulls of this breed were sent to Buenos Ayres to propagate the race in that distant land.

## RAMS ! RAMS ! RAMS !



Some exceptionally fine Ram Lambs for sale; a few shearlings left. Also Ewes and Ewe Lambs. This flock again maintained its high reputation, winning every 1st and 2nd in the Shropshire class at Winnipeg Fair, 1898.

ORDER EARLY. PRICES RIGHT.

**J. A. S. MACMILLAN**

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Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

## Prairie Home Stock Farm,

CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

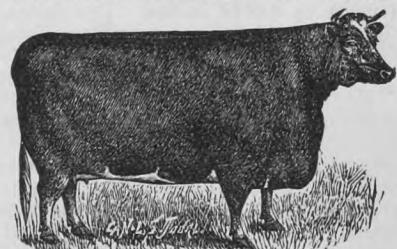


**Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.**  
**Shropshire Sheep.**  
**Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.**  
Correspondence solicited.

2260

THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

## Shorthorn Bull for Sale.



I offer for sale **TOPSMAN**, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897. I have used him on my herd as long as is prudent. He is a good stock-getter, none better and will be a bargain for the one who gets him. I have 8 bull calves for sale, sired by Topsmen and Stanley 6th. Anyone wishing to obtain a first-class animal will make no mistake in writing.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



## I WANT TO SELL THIS FALL

50 Pure-bred Berkshires, including that prize-winning Boar, Leinster Duke, Reg. No. 3707 (certificate of registration furnished for all), a number of extra good M. B. Turkeys (from imported stock), Light Brahmas and B.P. Rock Cockerels.  
Satisfactory dealing.

**WM. KITSON,**

Burnside, Man.

## REGISTERED LINCOLN SHEEP

AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS

AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM.

We will sell for cash—2 carloads shearing Rams, 1 carload shearing Ewes and Ewe Lambs, 2 carloads Ram Lambs. Our breeding stock imported from some of the noted English flocks, viz.:—Wrights, Roes, Herds, Peers, Duddings and others. We also have a choice lot of **CHESTER WHITE HOGS**, of the Silver strain, and **A.J.C.C. JERSEYS**. Write us before buying elsewhere. Address, **F. H. NEIL & CO.**, Railway Station, Lucan, Ont. P.O. Box 35, Lucan, Ont. (2122)

## SHEEP.

## Facts About Wool.

Hair only differs from wool in its physical structure; hence, while wool is the hair of sheep, strictly speaking, the hair of certain kinds of goats, as cashmere, mohair and alpaca, and even of the camel, is generally classed as wool.

Some naturalists assume that there are only three original species of sheep, namely, the Ovis ammon, or argali, the wild sheep of Asia and America; the Ovis musmon, native to Southern Europe and North Africa, and the Ovis aries, or domestic sheep, which is the principal English and American variety. But from a more practical point of view there may be said to be no less than 32 varieties, four being found in Europe, 15 in Asia, 11 in Africa, and two in America. Such is the classification made by Archer. All these produce different qualities of wool, distinguished apart by the length, fineness, strength, elasticity, color, curl, etc., of the fibres.

Wool also varies in quality on an individual animal. Thus the best comes from the shoulders, the back, the lower part of the neck and the upper part of the sides. All other parts give an inferior quality. These different sorts are gathered and separated by hand, and the work is called "wool-sorting."

As a rule, wool fibre has a diameter proportioned to its length—the shorter the staple the finer the fibre, and vice versa. The finer qualities of Merino or cross-bred wool usually known as Botany wool, comes from Australia.

The average length of the various classes of wool may be taken as varying between 1½ and 7 inches, and the diameter from 0.004 to 0.0018 inches. The following interesting data is taken from Bowman's "Structure of the Wool Fibre"—the "breaking strain" stated in grains, the "elasticity" in percentage of length, the "diameter of fibre" in decimals of an inch:—

Kind.	Breaking Strain.	Elasticity.	Diameter
Leicester .....	502	0.284	0.001810
Southdown .....	86	0.268	0.000990
Australian Merino ...	50	0.335	0.000517
Saxony .....	39	0.272	0.000338
Mohair .....	586	0.299	0.001700
Alpaca .....	149	0.242	0.000526

—Country Gentleman.

The cut in the wolf bounty has its effects. J. H. Stewart, of Oak River, told a Farmer reporter the other day that a year ago he had 1,000 head of sheep, and this fall he has got down to three. W. H. Gill, a neighbor, had 600 head a year ago and now has none. The cause assigned is the one stated above.

A change seems to be coming over the American people. The packing houses show that there is a large increase in the number of sheep slaughtered of late years. At present the demand for stock sheep and lambs is remarkably good, on the range as well as on the market. Farmers in the Eastern States, who have gone out of sheep altogether, are now anxious to buy, but cannot get them. Prices have advanced considerably, as high as \$4 for wethers and \$3 for lambs has been paid on the ranches in Montana. The growing popularity of mutton and the relatively good prices for wool have stimulated an astonishing amount of activity in the sheep business on the other side of the line. There is not an over supply of sheep at present; in fact, there is not enough to meet the demand, and western flock masters have great faith in the future. Canadian sheep raisers are sharing in this increased demand for good sheep.

## British Ram Sales.

The public sale of rams in Scotland has become a national institution and thousands every year are sold that way at prices running from less than \$20 to over \$1,000. The two most fascinating breeds, if prices are any criterion, are the blackfaces, the best of which are sold at Lanark, and the Border Leicesters, the cream of which are sold at Kelso. Many more sheep and lambs are now sold by auction in Britain than are sold by private sale. The black-faces sold very briskly, and the very fancy price of \$1,000 was paid for one by Mr. Howatson, Glenbuck, whose five prize shearlings averaged \$330. Messrs. Cadzow, Borland, whose best ram made \$825, had the still higher average for five of \$390.

At Kelso Lord Polwarth, as usual, made the biggest figures, his highest being \$1,375, and the six next best averaging \$500 each. His whole lot averaged \$228.

At the Lincoln, England, ram sales, where 600 rams of the Lincoln breed were auctioned, and very fancy prices were got, one going to New Zealand for \$1,550, and 20 bred by Tom Caswell averaging over \$300.

Great names travel far. As a recent instance, it may be mentioned that the ram Sir Wilfrid Laurier, bred by the well-known Shropshire breeder, Bowan Jones, was sold to go to South Africa, where he has this year obtained first prize and championship over all breeds, including Merinos, at the National Agricultural show, held at Durban.

The highest price ever made for a ram in Britain was recently paid for a Shropshire bred by David Buttar, Corstan, Forfarshire, which gained the championship at the last English Royal show. The price was \$1,610, and for 60 rams sold the high average of \$93.75 was made. This is about the oldest flock of the breed in Scotland, and Mr. Buttar is to be congratulated on the skill and perseverance that have brought it to so high a pitch of excellence.

The high-priced rams are usually those that have been winners of many prizes. A greater mistake cannot be made than to buy a highly-fitted prize winner, no matter what the price may be. They almost invariably prove infertile or incapable of service. While it is hardly possible to injure a lamb by too liberal feeding, provided exercise to an unlimited extent is given, it is none the less a demonstrated fact that highly-fitted yearlings, and those of more mature age, are practically worthless in the breeding flock.—Professor John A. Craig.

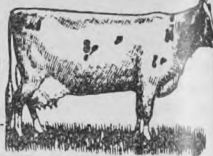
Many sheep breeders will be selecting their rams now. It is important work and needs judgment. Much of the success of the future stock depends on the sire. He is only one, the ewes are many. Therefore, in buying don't begrudge a few dollars extra to get a superior animal. Such a sum would not go far in purchasing good ewes, but it will make a great difference in the quality of the ram that can be purchased, and it is through the superior quality of the ram that most farmers count to improve the quality of their flock. By getting really good rams it is astonishing how quickly the quality of a flock can be improved. We are not likely to see the high prices for wool that once prevailed: therefore, the more need to give especial attention to the mutton qualities of the sire. A heavy fleece is all right if it goes with the other.

In a grade flock, where the lambs are sold to the butcher, uniformity counts for something. To secure this, it should be an axiom for every flock master to never sell or dispose of a ram that proves to be

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AND

## Fancy Poultry.

CHOICE EXHIBITION & BREED-  
ING STOCK FOR SALE.

Winners at Toronto Industrial, London and Ottawa, 1898. A grand lot of Chicks, including L. B. mahs, P. Cochius, S. G. Dorkings, Houdans, R. C. White and Brown and S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Golden, Silver and W. C. Black Polands, Silks, Spangled and G. Pencilled Hamburgs. Also Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

For Particulars write—  
2457

W. STEWART &amp; SON, Menie, Ont.

## Holstein Bull Calves

OF THE FAMOUS TEAKE STRAIN.



If you want one, write. Can be crated and sent to any part of the Northwest.

Address—JAMES GLENNIE,  
2455 Box 95, ARDEN, MAN.

## TREDINNOCK HERD

OF

## AYRSHIRES.



Winners at the leading fairs of 1898. Awarded at Toronto, London and Ottawa—16 firsts, two sweepstakes, silver medal and other prizes, in all numbering 34, among which were seven herd prizes, four being firsts, and first for four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.

ROBERT REFORD, JAS. BODEN,  
Proprietor. Manager.  
2458 ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

## Forest Home Farm



Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks. A few choice Bull Calves by Manitoba Chief, Oxford, imp., and Village Boy 10th. Young Berkshire Sows, Yorkshires, both sexes. We are offering this season a beautiful lot of Cockerels from imported stock. Prices low.

Carman Stn., C.P.R., Roland, N.P.R. Pomeroy P.O.  
2454

## Pure Bred Ayrshire Cattle.



Imported and bred for the dairy, with grand constitution. Leading Gold Medal Milk, Butter and prize record Ayrshires, Scotland and America. Importer and breeder of choice Collie Dogs. Stock, all ages, for sale.

Member of Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, and purchasers dealing with me secure special low rate.

R. G. STEACY,  
1876 Box 720, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

GLENMURRAY STOCK FARM,  
BEULAH, MAN.

Nine pedigree Poland China Pigs, three months old, for sale cheap. They are bred from prize-winners at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Also my Stock Bull, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, pure bred pedigree, Shorthorn, good getter, seven years old. Correspondence solicited.

2452 W. A. DOYLE.

## OAKLEY FARM.

BERKSHIRES of all ages, prize-winners; one Shorthorn Bull, got by Windsor (imp.); and 50 Plymouth Rocks for sale. Write for particulars WM. KING, Carnduff, Assa.  
2218



a valuable breeder, as well as a getter of superior lambs. Such a ram should be permanently retained at the head of the flock, and bred to the same ewes year after year, as long as it is possible to do so. In this way, there continues to be similarity in the basis of the flock. Then, in choosing a new ram to mate with the get of the other, look for those qualities that are absent in the ewes to be bred to him. It is by balanced breeding that the greatest progress may be made. It may be accepted as a truth that every sheep has a fault, and when the ewes are uniformly faulty in any feature of fleece or form, the aim of the shepherd should be to secure a ram to correct it.—John A. Craig.

## SWINE.

### A Litter of Seventeen.

A Treherne correspondent writes: "Not very long ago a certain farmer (names either of persons or places I will not mention) was boasting that a sow of his had just given birth to seventeen pigs, all doing well, and that he had hit two on the head, as the seventeen were too many for her. He had another sow that he expected to have pigs, and could not make out why she had not had them. A few days after he hit two more of the pigs on the head. Scarcely had he done so when a neighbor called in and took a look at the sows. "Well," said he, "I should think that other sow had pigs and has gone dry, and the pigs have got through that hole into the other pen." So the farmer owned that that was most probable, as he was certain the both sows were due about the same time. This, though perhaps incredible, is a positive fact."

### Feeding Pigs.

It is impossible to raise swine successfully in large numbers without giving them skim-milk or butter-milk, or a good run of clover, or other suitable pasture when the young pigs are growing. Where pigs are put in pens and fed on grain only from the time they are weaned, a large proportion of them will become sick and go off their feet before they are fully fattened. Hogs should never be given more feed at one time than they will eat clean and still have an appetite for more. Overfeeding keeps the hogs from being active in taking exercise; and that causes them to grow too fat and soft. It is a good plan to feed as much as they will consume and digest to advantage. That will keep them hungry for every meal. Experienced feeders claim that regularity in the time of feeding will cause more rapid gain in weight than when there is irregularity even to the extent of one hour in the meal time. The feed of swine should be reasonably clean. It should certainly never be in a putrid condition.—Extract from Report of Commissioner of Agriculture.

The results of a feeding experiment with pigs have been recently given to the public by the Perdue University Experiment Station, Ind. Two lots of pigs as nearly equal as possible were chosen. Lot 1 was fed equal parts by weight of corn meal and shorts, while Lot 2 was fed corn meal only. The feed was weighed out and mixed with warm water. The feeding period lasted for 70 days. The pigs in Lot 1 made a total gain of 353½ lbs., or an average daily gain of 1.68 lbs. per pig; while those in Lot 2 made a total gain of 326½ lbs., or an average daily gain of 1.55 lbs. per pig. The pigs in Lot 2 did not always eat with as good an appetite as those in Lot 1.

## Buttermilk for Swine.

Buttermilk, if handled promptly, is one of the very best feeds for swine. The mild lactic acid at churning time, or shortly after, probably improves buttermilk as a feed for pigs, for only a little of the sugar is broken up to form the acid. The lactic acid in the milk renders it palatable, and seems to have a favorable action on the digestive tract. Since buttermilk is rich in protein, corn is a supplementary food, and probably the most economical substance to feed with it. Shorts and midlings are likewise satisfactory, but hardly as economical. Since these two are rich in protein, the feeder is supplying rather too much of that costly element for the most economical returns. Bran is bulky, chaff-like food that is not satisfactory for young pigs, but which may be used with older animals, especially where the feed is not heavy and it is desirable to give volume to the feed. In some cases buttermilk is held in filthy vessels at the creameries, and in those still worse at the farm. When this product undergoes a putrefactive fermentation, it should not be used even for pig-feeding.—Prof. W. A. Henry.

### Pig Feeding in the South of Ireland.

The Bacon Curers' Association of Ireland, which comprises the leading firms in the trade at Cork, Limerick and Waterford, are now distributing all over Munster well-bred Yorkshire boars, that are calculated to greatly improve the breed of pigs raised by farmers in the Southern provinces. These boars have been obtained at considerable expense from the best herds in England, for the purpose of infusing, in due time, new blood into Irish bred swine, so that the progeny will be most likely to suit the requirements of the bacon trade as far as the raw material is concerned. In connection with the maintenance and proper development of the Irish bacon industry, a much better class of animal than those usually raised throughout Munster is urgently needed, hence the object in view in importing the best bred boars that could be obtained from England, and their distribution amongst the farmers of the South. A number of inspectors have been appointed, whose business it is to travel through the Province of Munster, placing the boars at centres where most required, and at the same time to diffuse the most reliable information to farmers and others interested in the matter, as to the best method of raising pigs suitable for the Irish bacon trade of the future.

At N. H. Gentry's recent auction sale of Berkshire swine an average of \$54 per head was made. It is believed that had the sale been a month later the average would have been higher.

Sheep sales have been very successful in Great Britain this season. At the sale of J. E. Casswell's famous Lincoln rams the best price paid for any one animal was \$1.175. The first animal sold brought \$725, and others brought \$650 and \$500, and the average of 84 head was \$111.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

## AUCTION SALE OF

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

The undersigned will offer at public auction, at his farm, Hayfield, 12 miles south of Brandon, and six miles north of Carroll, on C.P.R., Glenboro branch, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1898, the whole of his herd of 22 head (four bulls and 17 females).

This sale offers most excellent opportunities to parties wishing to add to and improve their herds, as the foundation cows of this herd were selected from the best herds in the United States and Canada and are of the Clothilda, Abberkerk Jewel, Netherland and Teake families. The animals are mostly all young and in good healthy condition. Certificates of registration produced at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

**J. T. HUTCHINSON,**  
Hayfield P.O., Man.

### HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BULL

"CRETQUE MONTGOMERY PRINCE"

The Diploma Bull of Brandon, 1898, for sale.

**A. B. POTTER,**  
MONTGOMERY, ASSA

### JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

I am now offering my stock Bull, **BEVEDEKE STOKES POGIS**, for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.

**WM. MURRAY,**  
2340 Dugald, Man.



### Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

**WM. SHARMAN,**  
BREEDER OF

### High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

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**JOHN S. ROBSON,**  
MANITOU, MAN.

Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



### H. R. KEYES,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

### CATTLE, HOGS AND POULTRY, MIDWAY, MAN.

### Notice to Stock-Raisers.

Arrangements have been made by this Department whereby stock raisers and farmers in the Territories can import, under Government supervision, thoroughbred cattle purchased from breeders in Ontario, at a uniform cost of Five Dollars per head for transportation to nearest railroad points, including care on journey.

Particulars as to conditions under which such importation will be made, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned. (By Order)

**CHAS. W. PETERSON,**  
Department of Agriculture, Deputy Commissioner.  
Regina, N.W.T. 246)

### VETERINARY INFIRMARY

AND HORSE SHOEING FORGE.

I make a specialty of surgical operations and lameness. I also perform a painless operation for bone spavin, which leaves little or no blemish and is successful in 85 per cent. of cases treated.

**DR. W. E. MARTIN, V.S.**  
AND PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,  
281 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN  
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.

## Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

On the whole this year's exhibition was the best ever held, and when everything was settled a most substantial balance remains to the good. This balance is sufficient to pay up the total indebtedness of the Association. Year by year the attendance is growing larger, more Americans are attending, and it is becoming more and more a great meeting place for the purchase of pure bred stock.

### HORSES.

There have perhaps been larger exhibits of horses, in fact, in some classes there was a decided falling away, while in none was there an advance.

Clydesdales.—The show of these most useful horses was smaller than in other years. The horses of the Messrs. Sorby contracted colds on the way to the exhibition and some showed signs of distemper, and they were accordingly sent home by the directors. Two new stallions were shown this year—Simon Yet, by McQueen, and Two in One, both bred by Robt. Ogilvie, Illinois. The first is a big thick, well put up, good actioned horse, with clean hard limbs. He was judged worthy of first place and also sweepstakes. He was shown by Graham Bros., Claremont. R. Davies second place with King's Own. He was also successful in the next class with Border Riever and Black Prince, winning second and third, while first went to Dow & Colquhoun. Davies was to the fore in the remaining stallion classes. In the female sections R. Davies looked after nearly everything.

Heavy Draft Horses have come to be Canadian bred Clydes, either of pure or mixed breeding. The aged stallions were four good animals. Berry & Gieger, Hensall, won 1st and sweepstakes. In the other sections some really good horses were shown. In the filly sections only a few entries were made in each with a number of extra good animals among them. Other winners were: I. Davitt & Sons, Freeman; W. Hendrie, Toronto; J. McGregor, Kippen; A. G. Smellie, Hensall; Neil Smith, Brampton; J. W. Linstead, Queensville, and A. Dougherty, Elsmere. Shires were not numerous. A newly imported horse, Kilburn, shown by Berry & Geiger, Hensall, was first and sweepstakes over Pride of Hatfield, Morris, Stone & Wellington's noted winner. Kilburn is the largest Shire ever imported to Canada, weighs 2,240 lbs, and is not coarse, but is a well put up horse. The Fonthill stud had also the third winner, and nearly all of the mares. J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, had a young colt and brood mare.

Hackneys.—Royal Standard, shown by Graham Bros., was again to the fore. He is a wonderful performer, and is without doubt one of the best on the continent. H. N. Crossley's, Rosseau Performer was second. In 3-year-olds, R. Beith's new purchase, Squire Rickell, was placed second, where he was expected to be first; he was not going in his best form. First place went to Hillhurst Sensation, shown by A. Yeager, Simcoe. In the aged female classes, Crossley's Lady Bird was first, defeating Beith's Lady Aberdeen. Beith was to the fore with 3-year-old fillies and yearlings, while his Jessica won first as single mare or gelding, not more than 15½ hands, and also sweepstakes as best Hackney mare. The harness classes were good, but in this the dealers came in for a large share of the prizes.

Carriage Horses.—The classes here were very well filled, with the exception of the section for young stallions. An American horse was present, but the best he could do was to get third place. Not as many German coach horses were present as are usually shown in this class. In the harness sections the city stables carried off the bulk of the prizes with well-schooled,

well fitted teams. Some of the classes for geldings and fillies had large entries, the 3-year-old section having no less than 18.

Standard Bred Trotters.—While never a large entry, yet is always a good one. There were a number of speedy horses to the front. Some of the younger stallion classes were rather slimly represented. R. Davies scored with two-year and yearling, daughters of Prairie Bell, by Altoneer. Hugh Smith, of Claude, had also a good share of the prizes.

Roadsters.—This class was perhaps smaller than in past years, yet was well patronized. There were a number of extra good animals, but also some very weedy ones. J. C. Deitrich, Galt, showed a number of good ones and won with them. In the single drivers the sections were all well filled. In the smaller section some 30 were entered and no less than 20 entered the ring.

Thoroughbreds.—Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, was again successful with his stallion, Othmar, winning sweepstakes as best stallion, while his aged horse, Versatile, was first in the aged class. Robt. Davies had out a good entry in his well-known Mikado. These two exhibitors had the leading winners in the female sections.

### CATTLE.

In point of numbers the exhibits of cattle altogether totalled some 100 head less than last year. This is somewhat surprising, considering the revival of trade, but may be accounted for in the fact that many of the breeders had sold out their stock quite closely. The quality of those shown, however, was up to that of previous years.

Shorthorns.—The beef breeds perhaps showed the falling off in numbers more than the dairy breeds. Capt. Robson's Moneyfuffel Lad, a four-year-old son of Topsman, has won first in his class for four years in succession, and also sweepstakes for three of those years. He lost the sweepstakes last year at Toronto, but was put first in the same company a week later at London. Thos. Russell & Son, of Exeter, had forward a fine bull of great substance in their 3-year-old bull, New Year's Gift, which won second, though many thought that he should have been first. Jas. I. Davidson had the best two-year-old, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, being second. Watt was first and fifth for bull calves out of a string of 21 good ones. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, 2nd; H. Smith, Hay, 3rd, and Jas. I. Davidson & Son, 4th. In aged cows the contest was between Captain Robson, with his cow, Louan of Browndale 2nd, imported from Minnesota, and J. & W. B. Watt's Matchless. First place went to Robson and 3rd to T. Russell's Medora 12th. In three-year-olds, Capt. Robson's last year's winner as a two-year-old was again an easy winner, and also got the sweepstakes as best female again this year, having won it last year also. Mysie's Rose is as near perfection as they can be got. Nicholson Bros. were second and Russell third. Watt was to the fore in two-year-olds and again with first and second places in yearlings out of a string of ten. Robson was first for heifer calves in a string of 21 good ones. The herd prize went to Capt. Robson, Ilderton. This makes two years in succession that he has won it. Watt showed a herd of his own breeding that was a great credit to him, so also was T. Russell & Son's. Watt secured the prize for best young herd.

Herefords.—The competition in this class lay between the Stones and H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., whose well-fitted animals captured two herd prizes, the championship male and female awards, and many first prizes. His recently imported bull, Mark Hanna, is a typical Hereford, and will be a worthy successor to the noted bulls that have stood at the head of this famous herd. The Stone Estate and

## Salt Rheum

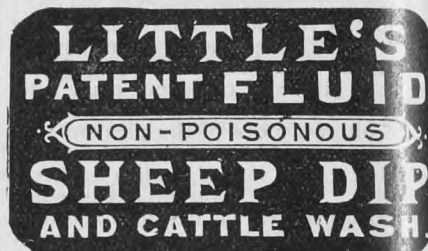
**Intense Suffering—Could Not Sleep—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

"I had salt rheum on my arms, which itched intensely and kept me from sleeping. The skin on my hands would crack open. My friends believed I was suffering from blood poisoning. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did not see any improvement with the first bottle but continued with the medicine and after taking five bottles I was completely cured. My hands are now as smooth as I could wish." A. D. HAGEY, Elroy, Pa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

**Hood's Pills** are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents. 1611F



## The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip.

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots: Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers etc Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

**NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.**

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874



## FREE...

We test eyes free and fit all kinds of glasses. Large stock, all prices. We handle Incubator Thermometers, Dairy Thermometers, Drugs, etc.

Write us for anything you require in these lines.

W. R. INMAN & CO., WINNIPEG.



Alfred Stone were the other exhibitors, and had out a nice lot of animals.

**Galloways**—The exhibitors were D. McCrae, Guelph; John Sibbald, Annan; A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford, and T. Lloyd-Jones, Burford. McCrae's well-known winner, Canadian Borderer, was sent back to third place, and John Sibbald's bull put first. This judgment was not a favorable one at all. McCrae secured the best of the awards and also the herd prize and sweepstakes for best female.

**Polled Angus**—Jas. Bowman, Guelph; W. Hall, Washington; W. Stewart & Son, Lucasville, and James Short, Rockside, were the exhibitors. In the past Hall has been the leading winner, but year by year Bowman has been gaining on him, and this year has carried off the chief honors. He had the sweepstakes bull and best bull calf, a number of first prize females and secured the herd prize. Hall had the sweepstakes female.

**Jerseys**—Great improvement has been made in the Jersey class during recent years, and in all there were some 125 entries made this year, owned by 16 exhibitors. Last year Miller & Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., U.S., exhibited at Toronto, and carried off the cream of the prizes, although some of his winners were Canadian bred. This year a stronger contingent than that sent over last years visited Toronto, but they were not nearly so successful as they were last year. W. E. H. Massey, of Toronto, imported a number of very fine animals from Jersey Island, so also did R. Davies, and they won a number of important prizes. B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, had the sweepstakes bull in Monarch of Brampton. E. N. Fleming, Toronto, had the sweepstakes cow. Miller & Sibley, however, won more first prizes than any other exhibitor, so consequently came in for the herd prize. In both the aged and three-year-old sections there were 15 grand cows.

**Ayrshires** were the most numerous class in the show, some 128 entries being made by 12 exhibitors. It was the best show of Ayrshires ever seen at Toronto. R. Reford, Ste. Anne's de Bellevue, had forward a number of imported animals, so had J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que., and competition was very keen. Six grand aged bulls lined up for inspection, and it was no easy matter for the judges to decide where the first place should go. They finally gave it to Reford's imported bull, Napoleon of Auchinbrain, and to him also went the sweepstakes for best bull any age. Manager Boden made no mistake in selecting this young bull to head his herd. Robert Davies' imported bull, Oliver Twist, had many backers for first place. Reford was again to the front in two-year-olds with Royal Star; N. Dyment second, and W. Stewart & Sons' Menie, third. In yearlings, Davies was first with an imported one, Duke of York 2nd, and Stewart second. Stewart was first with bull calves under one year and under six months. The female classes were large, no less than 15 aged cows being shown. J. N. Greenshields' imported cow, Nora of Fairfield Mains, was placed first and was later awarded the sweepstakes prize. Reford's Primrose of Holthouse was second, and Stewarts Jean Armour third. Three-year-olds were a good lot, 16 two-year-olds making a grand ring. Reford secured first and second awards, and Stewart third. Out of 15 yearling heifers, the only daughter of the famous Nellie Osborne came to the front, Nellie Osborne 2nd; she was first as a calf last year. In heifer calves under one year Reford was to the front out of a ring of 17 calves, and Greenshields for calves under six months. Reford was very successful in the herd prizes, getting first and fourth for four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by the exhibitor, four calves under one year, and first and fourth for herd over one year.

W. M. Stewart & Sons were second with their herd of four calves, and third for herd over one year old.

**Holsteins**—The numbers present this year was not quite up to that of last year, there being only 70 entries made, but the quality was good. G. W. Clemons secured first and sweepstakes with his bull Count Mink Mercedes. A. and G. Rice, Curries, were second. Clemons was second with his two-year-old bull, Rittie, of Norwich, being first. In the cow classes there was some queer judging. Cows like Calamity Jane, Carman Sylva, noted performers at the pail, although milking and in good form, were passed over and comparatively fat dry cows placed ahead of them. First place went to Gilroy's Iona J, 2nd, a good cow, but nearly dry, but no great milker, and second to his Carman Sylva, although the latter is by far the best cow. Clemons got a third on Cornelia Artis, Rittie was first for the three-year-olds, and Clemons for yearlings. Gilroy was first for heifer calf under one year, Clemons first, under six months. Gilroy was first, Clemons second for four animals, the progeny of one bull. Clemons first for regular herd prize, with Rice second. James Rittie, Norwich, had the sweepstakes in Artie's Peer's Poem, the winner last year in the hands of Mr. Clemons.

(Continued on page 449).

## Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.—The 18 months' old Shorthorn Bull, Royal Victor (27592) winner of first and sweepstakes at Belmont fair this year. Also 6 months' old Argyle Champion (28048). Both dark red.

2473 W. MABON, Roseberry P.O., Man.

## I HAVE FOR SALE

The three-year-old Shorthorn Bull **Aberdeen 2nd** (21643), winner of three 2nd prizes at Toronto and Winnipeg. Have used him as long as prudent. Also seven young Bulls sired by Aberdeen 2nd. Write for prices.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.



## R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Breeder and importer of

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have on hand some fine young stock of both sexes for sale, including **Royal Duke** (21640), a dark red, 8-year-old. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. 2474.

## Oxford Down Rams For Sale

10 SHEARLINGS  
10 RAM LAMBS

Sired by registered sire No. 9769. Choice breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. Write or come and see.



MENZIES BROS., SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

Breeders of Shorthorns, Oxford Downs, Berkshires.

## YOU CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT

If you are going to furnish your home—our big Catalogue—containing over 300 illustrations. Mailed free.

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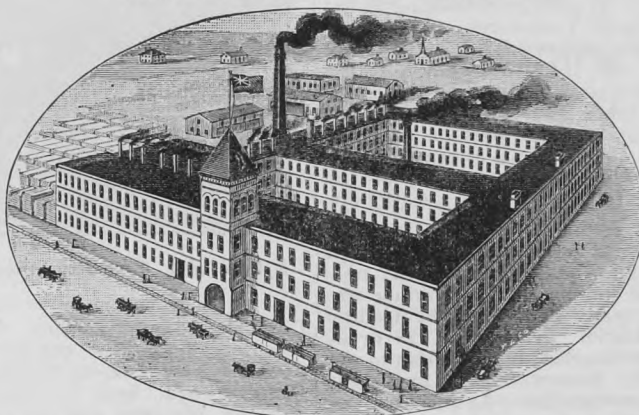
Wide Awake House,  
WINNIPEG.

## "ONE GRADE ONLY, AND THAT THE BEST."

OUR MOTTO FOR 30 YEARS.

Our Goods have been on the Canadian market for 30 years, and the above is the universal verdict of the Canadian Public. Building Vehicles is no experiment with us.

There's our  
Factory!  
The  
Largest  
and  
Best  
Equipped in  
Canada



We build  
nothing but  
Honest,  
Reliable  
and  
Strictly  
Up-to-Date  
Vehicles

We are making 2100 Cutters and Sleighs for this winter's use. They are made for and bought by the best trade only. Insist on getting a "McLAUGHLIN CUTTER" and you will get the best.

## THE McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO., OSHAWA, ONT.

Catalogue free. Reliable Agents wanted in Manitoba and N.W.T.

White Bros.'  
Perfection  
Straw Deck

White Bros.,

Can be seen working in several of the Portage Plains fields this season. This machine is coming to the front very fast, and farmers as well as threshermen are finding out that it is the best for saving their grain.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Portage la Prairie

## Among the Breeders.

The Boyd Ranching Co., Carberry, will hold their second annual sale of horses on Nov. 9.

H. L. McDiarmid, of Medora, has imported a pure bred Shorthorn bull calf, 10 months old, which weighs over 1000 lbs.

John S. Robson, Manitou, writes: "I have had 33 Shorthorn calves. The Village Boy 12 has left me a lot of good calves."

W. J. McComb, Beresford, who purchased the Shorthorn bull, Smithfield, from J. E. Smith, reports him as being in very good condition after a season of 70 cows.

Calves from the sweepstakes bull, Judge, are now coming at the Prairie Home farm, Crystal City. The first calf ever got by this bull took 1st at Toronto in the face of strong competition.

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Man., had the misfortune recently of losing his Shorthorn bull, Jubilee Chief. The animal injured his leg and blood poisoning set in, which caused death. This bull captured the red ticket at Brandon and the blue ticket at Winnipeg this summer.

F. W. Hodson writes as follows: "It is hoped that another car will leave Ontario for Manitoba and the Northwest the end of October. Those having stock they wish sent out at that date are requested to at once notify the secretary, F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, writes: "I have a large number of August pigs, real little beauties. These are bred from the very best blood that can be found in Canada. My breeding stock are sired by the famous boars, Baron Lee 4th, Enterprise, Star One and High Clere Prince, and in order to sell these August pigs off quickly I have put the price down to one-half what it should be."

The Farmer has had enquiries from Stevens Co., Washington, asking after breeders of large Yorkshires, and in reply has sent the names of our advertisees. We hope it will lead to business. Anyway, it is gratifying to find that our stock is asked for there. We are sure there are no sounder or healthier pigs on this continent than those of Western Canada. They are models of bacon pigs, and no fever or cholera has ever got a start here.

W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont., whose successful herd of Ayrshires is well known in the east and whose advertisement now appears in the columns of The Farmer was a winner in many classes at the leading shows in Ontario. In rings of 18 or 20 entries it is no disgrace, but an honor to win a fourth place. Messrs. Stewart have been able to do more than this. At Toronto, they had third for their 3-year-old bull, first for bull calf under one year, and also under six months. In females they had third place for aged, 3-year-old and 2-year-old. 2nd place for herd of four heifer calves and third place for aged herd went to this firm. Their winnings were similar at London and Ottawa.

Another carload of pure bred live stock from Ontario has been shipped west under the auspices of the Live Stock Associations. It contains two Clydesdale colts from D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, for John Turner, Calgary; a Leicester ram lamb for A. D. Gamley, Brandon, from John Kelly, Shakespeare; a Berkshire sow from Geo. Green, Fairview, for W. Kitson, Burnside; five Shropshire ewes from F. G. Morton, Allandale, for J. T. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B.C.; A. B. Smith, Moosomin, gets 10 Southdown sheep from R. Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station; John Bell, Amber, sends a Tamworth boar to A. Polson, Stonewall; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklyn, ships a Shropshire ram to Peter Fargey, Manitou; and the Central Experi-

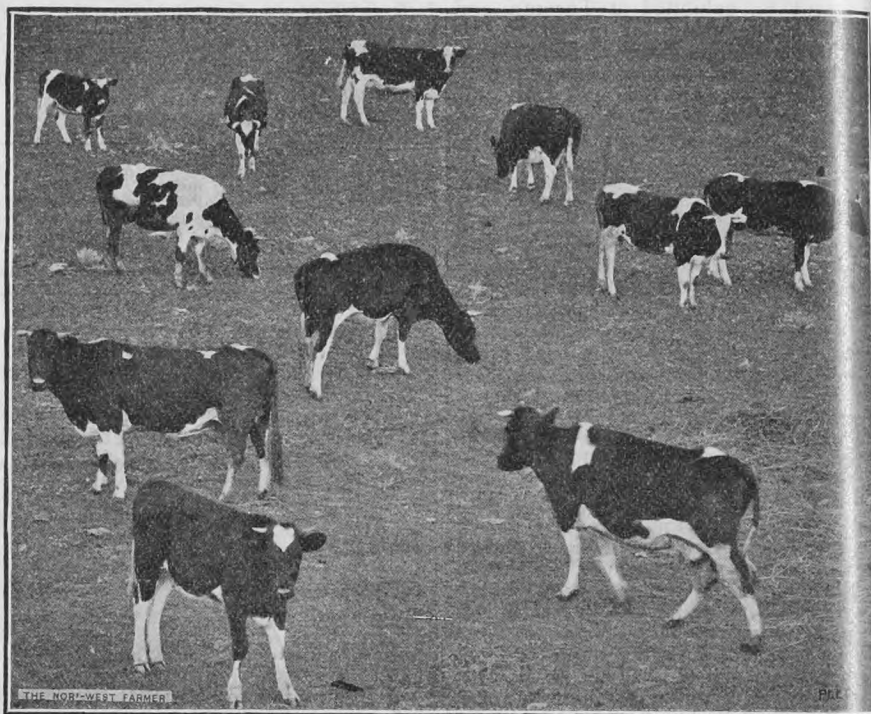
mental Farm, Ottawa, sends two bulls to the Experimental Farm at Brandon.

Robt. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., whose advertisement appears for the first time in this issue, was a most successful winner with his Ayrshire cattle at the Toronto Industrial and the other Ontario fairs. At Toronto he secured the following awards: 1st for aged and two-year-old bulls and bull any age; 2nd for aged cow, 4th for three-year-old cow; 1st and 2nd for two-year-old heifers and 1st for heifer calf; 1st and 4th for four animals the progeny of one bull; 1st for four calves under one year; and 1st and 4th for herd of one bull and four females. He had almost the same winnings at London. At Ottawa in a ring of seven herds Reford's was placed 2nd, but otherwise his winnings were much the same as at Toronto. This speaks volumes for the careful handling of this herd when it is remembered that these winnings are almost all for home bred animals.

Andrew Graham, of the Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy, reports the following recent sales: To Joseph Angers, Elkwood, N.D., the 10 months' old bull, Jubilee

Rosemond 4th, of Duchess of Gloster blood, also bred by J. I. Davidson; Rose of Autumn 17th and Rose of Autumn 18th, bred by Russells at Richmond Hill and others equally as good. We have a few choice young Berkshire shows, a young Yorkshire boars and sows. Also 100 Plymouth Rock cockerels; some very choice birds.

The sale of pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle belonging to J. A. Hutchinson, Hayfield, Man., which takes place on the 20th of October, includes all of his prize-winning animals at the Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs. The bull at the head of the herd is Sele Aaggies Clothilde. His sire is Poma Clothilde, and his dam, Selene Aaggies. He is of a great butter producing family, the eight nearest female ancestors of his sire who was bred by T. R. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis., have butter records that average 22 lb. 4½ oz. in seven days. Among the cows Zulette 2nd's Daughter, a heavy milker with a fine udder, has just dropped a fine bull calf. She is only five years old. Ten pest 3rd was bred by J. B. Fort & Son, Stronghurst, Ill., and is due to calf now.



A Few of J. T. Hutchinson's Herd of Holstein-Friesians, at Hayfield, Man.

Chief, by Manitoba Chief. This is a big strong calf of fine quality. To Isaac Moore, Cypress River, Golden Knight, by Golden Royal, bred by Capt. Robson, of Ilderton, Ontario, and out of a Manitoba Chief heifer. This calf has just won first at Cypress River fair, and is likely to continue a winner. To A. G. Irvine, Stony Mountain, Roan Chief, a promising youngster, also by Manitoba Chief. To Wm. Sylvester, N.D., one bull and one heifer. In Berkshires, G. Goldsmith, Roland, one boar; Kenneth W. Peters, Swan Lake, one boar; Richard Inch, Middlechurch, one boar; D. Patterson, Morden, one boar; A. G. Irvine, Stony Mountain, one boar; A. Burnett, Pomeroy, one sow. In Yorkshires, John Parkinson, Roland, one sow; Joseph Love, Roland, one sow; W. Martin Van Tromp, Melbourne, one boar and two sows; F. Vickerson, Lacombe, Alberta, one boar; Thos. Wilson, Snowflake, one boar; A. G. Irvine, Stony Mountain, one sow; R. W. McClain, of Morden, one sow. We have a few choice young bulls by Manitoba Chief, out of such cows as Duchess of Gloster, bred by Allen Brothers, Oshawa; Necklace 21st, bred by James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.;

Captain's Mountain Nymph, bred by F. G. Babcock, Hornellsville, N.Y., is a large cow and a persistent milker with a record of 70 pounds a day. May Abberkirk, bred by H. & W. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., is a fine young cow. She was second twice in Winnipeg this year and first prize cow at Brandon and second for best cow any breed. Nettie Teake, a three-year-old daughter of Sady Teake's Beauty, was bred by Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge, Man., and was sired by his famous sire, Ykema Mink Mercedes King. She gave over 40 lbs. of milk a day with her first calf. She was first in her class this year at both Brandon and Winnipeg. Captain Hayfield's pride is a fine two year old heifer, second at both Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, she was first as a yearling also, and is proving herself a great milker. This year Mr. Hutchinson also won first and second places on his heifer calves, first for herd and first for young herd at Brandon. Most of the cows and other young stock are descended from the cows mentioned. They are in fine shape and will prove a valuable addition to any herd. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Terms: One half cash, balance, joint notes for 12 months at 7 per cent. R. D. Evans is the auctioneer.





## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### Asthma.

W. E. Ward Hill:—"A light driving horse, about eight years old, bothered with a dry, hacking cough when standing and driven, has had the cough for a year or two. Also a difficulty in breathing, acts as though he had the heaves. Lately I have been damping his feed, which is hay and oats. He seems a little better, but very little. Please answer through The Farmer."

Answer.—The difficulty is probably asthma, and may be relieved, if not permanently cured by careful dieting combined with medicinal treatment. Feed only nutritious food that is not too bulky, avoiding coarse, dusty or musty food of all kinds and especially clover hay. Damp the food slightly. Do not drive immediately after feeding, but allow a little interval. Always water before feeding. For medicine give arsenic in small regular doses. The best way to do this is to procure at the druggists a quart of Fowler's solution, and give a half ounce twice a day in the feed and gradually increase the dose up to one fluid ounce.

### Shoulder Lameness—Breeding.

J. J. R., Wetaskiwin:—"I have a mare 10 years old, with something wrong with the cord of her neck, on the left side near the shoulder blade. She flinches when you press on them. When working she tosses her head and drags her left foot slightly. There is no swelling, and her shoulder is not sore. What is wrong with her? Please prescribe through your paper."

(2.) Perhaps you or some of your readers could tell me why I cannot get my cows with calf. I have a four-year-old grade bull which I keep shut up, also a yearling grade bull which runs with the herd (both Shorthorns). I have 30 cows, mostly Shorthorn grades. When a cow is coming in season I shut her up and breed her to one of the bulls and keep her in for a few days. I did not breed any until the latter part of June. Many others around here complain of the same thing."

Answer.—(1.) Without a personal examination it is most difficult to give an opinion upon this case, as the diseases and accidental injuries of the collar region are many and various, and the facts you have observed are not peculiar to any one of them. It seems, however, that the soreness is deep seated and lies beneath the superficial muscles ("cords") of the neck. Perhaps the prescapular glands are inflamed. They are little bodies ("kernels") which lie beneath the muscle at the lower part of the seat of the collar. They often become injured and inflamed from the pressure of a badly fitting collar and the result is a swelling which contains pus ("matter") in its centre. I would advise you to rub the part daily with some ammonia lini-

ment, and to stop working her for a time. See that the collar is a good fit, and the traces of equal length.

(2.) In regard to troubles of the sexual organs, it is difficult at times to determine where the trouble lies. From your description of the case it is evident that one or other of the bulls is at fault. In my opinion the yearling is not mature enough or of too small size to accomplish the act and the older one is too fat and lacks exercise enough to make him strong and vigorous. Try letting the cow run until she is in good season and then breed her, letting her loose again in a few hours after breeding. Also give the bull plenty of exercise, tether him out where he can pick around and thus get exercise or let him loose in a paddock. The best method of all is to let him run with the herd if there is no law prohibiting it in your locality. If these suggestions do not prove beneficial let us hear from you again.

The Municipality of Miniota has abolished statute labor. Each quarter section will be assessed at \$2 for a fund to be expended on roads. Each township will get an equal amount and the work will be let by tender. Municipalities that have adopted this system are far ahead in the matter of roads. Springfield has also resolved to commute statute labor at \$1 a day if paid spot cash and abolish the old system.

Probably the largest ranch in the world is that of the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Co., known as the "X I T" ranch, in the Panhandle of Texas, and containing 3,100,000 acres. Another remarkable Texan ranch is that owned by Mrs. Adair, widow of John Adair, who settled in Texas in 1830. The ranch embraces 1,100,000 fenced acres, is 60 miles square, lies in six counties, puts up annually 800 tons of hay, carries 43,000 cattle, brands annually 14,000 calves, sells annually 5,000 steers, 600 bulls, besides females, all of which bring in a quarter of a million dollars annual income.

A thoughtful farmer soon learns that there is no money in neglect or in suffering. If a cow goes hungry or gets a drubbing from the cross hired man, she records her woes in the milk pail. If the horse has sore teeth or a nail in his foot or is fed on poor hay, his endurance, condition and constitution show the effects. Even a sitting hen if badly treated and ill-fed while breaking will show her feelings by her slowness in getting back into laying condition. There is a money value in comfort which becomes more and more apparent as we study into it. Nine out of ten farm animals will do the best they know how; they will work like machines for the skilled operator who keeps the bearings oiled with comfort.

The recently published annual report of the Brandon Agricultural Society is pitched on a very hopeful tone and may be so. The cost of buildings and improvements during the past year was \$7,680, some of the principal items being, horse barn, \$2,623; cattle barn, \$815; dairy building, \$296; poultry building, \$511; grand stand extension, \$925; windmills, \$202, which added to improvements of 1897, give the grand total of \$12,619 for buildings and improvements to grounds. These buildings, \$1,450 worth of which have been paid for out of the profits of the present year, are all of the most permanent quality, and the best indication of the quality of the management is the success of their undertaking.

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Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. [2250]



## HORSEMEN

with good judgment and critical taste, purchase our harness in preference to any other make.

The reasons are obvious and can be summed up in a

few words.

**The are better constructed,  
wear longer and cost less.**

Write to us for particulars or call when in town at

**PEIRCE BROS.**

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## LUMP JAW.



## LUMP JAW...

Means death of the animal and may mean the infection of your herd and pastures. The application of

## Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

means quick and permanent cure of every case. Can't harm. Leaves no trace of disease. A common-sense remedy, easily applied. One to three applications cure. Endorsed by leading ranchers of the continent. Costs you not one cent if it fails to cure. Sent anywhere by mail.

**PRICE, \$2.00.**

**FREE**—A practical, illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw sent free to readers of this paper.

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that will not freeze in winter.

We make a specialty of large Pumps for watering cattle—5-inch bore iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

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This chest contains the following medicines all ready for use, with full instructions for using them :—

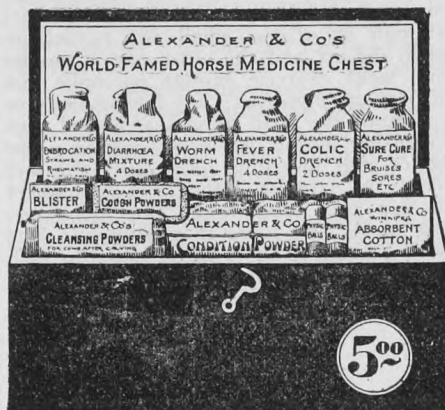
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This invaluable medicine chest, with full directions, will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, \$5.00.

The chest contains medicine enough to last a farmer for years. Should the supply of any one medicine run out, it can be renewed at the price marked on the package.

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(BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.)

Opposite Manitoba Hotel.



## When the Cows Come Home.

Not because of their own music  
As they tinkle down the lane,  
But from memories interwoven  
Would I hear the bells again,  
With their jingle, jingle, jangle,  
As up from woodland tangle  
Bess and Nell come home.

Melody I've heard that's sweeter  
Swelling from the thrushes' throats,  
But there's country peace and quiet  
Mingled in the cow-bells' notes,  
With their jingle, jingle, jangle,  
As up from woodland tangle  
Kate and Nell come home.

Possibly because I'm weary  
Of a city's ceaseless strife,  
That my heart swells out in longing  
For the quiet rural life,  
Where, with jingle, jangle, jangle,  
From lowland, dell and dingle  
All the cows come home.

—Elizabeth D. Preston, in *The Farmer's Voice*.

## Modern Cold Storage for Creameries.

By C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Superintendent.

As the creamery butter industry of Manitoba advances, it is necessary that the dairy farmers keep abreast with the times in every detail, and cold storage is one of the most necessary things that they should thoroughly study. Very little outlay has been made as yet in the creameries of Manitoba in the matter of this cold storage question. In order that the Manitoba creamery butter may reach the market in prime condition, a better system of refrigeration than is at the present time in use must be adopted. The ice refrigeration is all right so far as it goes, but it does not begin to do the work as it should be done in the store rooms of the creameries, at least in the manner that the present rooms are constructed. With ice refrigeration there is always more or less dampness, which is apt to prove injurious in that the dampness is likely to create mould and thereby

injure the contents of the refrigerating room. This has been one of the drawbacks that the Manitoba creameries have had to contend with in the past. Two main reasons why the refrigeration is not efficient are :

1st. The rooms are not properly insulated.

2nd. That ice does not furnish a low enough temperature to keep the butter in prime condition while it is stored at the creameries; this trouble is more apparent where butter is held for a long time at the creamery store room. All refrigerating rooms should be constructed with at least two dead or still air spaces, three would be better, in the walls and ceiling, and the floors should be constructed of solid material underneath the matched flooring; this material may be of cement or stone with strips laid on top, and two thicknesses of building paper between the floor and the strips. Two thicknesses of paper, or filled with sawdust between sleepers is absolutely necessary, as all joints cannot be made perfect with but one thickness. The walls and ceilings of the store rooms can be made so as to insure proper insulation by using good building paper and first quality of matched lumber upon the paper with saw dust between the studing. The construction of the walls may be described as follows:—When the foundation is laid, the studs, 2x4, are put up and sheeted on both sides with one inch matched lumber, and the space between the studs to be filled with saw dust. Strips are then nailed upon the sheeting, inside and outside and two thicknesses of building paper to go next the strips on both sides, with one inch matched lumber. The ceiling of the store room is built in the same way.

## CHEMICAL REFRIGERATION.

Up to a short time ago, chemical refrigeration was considered by most people to be expensive and only in reach of those who were wealthy and only upon a large scale. In the present day there are machines manufactured that are within reach of all businesses requiring them. They are made in all sizes and at all prices from \$500 up. The small machines are used for refrigerating creamery store rooms, the temperature of which by the use of these machines can be kept at any temperature desired down to zero and below. The cost of operating the machine after it is placed, is practically nil over and above the general cost of operating the usual creamery machinery for the day; the cost

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The spread of Lump Jaw among the herds of the Territories has caused the introduction of numerous cures—most of them have proven failures. We have profited by the failures, because we experimented long and carefully before we decided to bring

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before the farmers and cattle breeders. We have proven it a cure and leaves no visible trace of the disease.

**We will absolutely guarantee it to cure all cases.**

If it fails, we will return the money to the purchaser.

**PRICE, \$2.00**

Post paid to any address. Send for descriptive booklet and treatise on Lump Jaw FREE for the asking.

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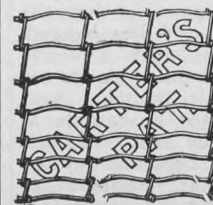
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of fuel is not increased as the engine does not have to run for any longer time than is needed for the ordinary day's work. The cold temperature is retained in the room by means of a brine tank which is placed in the room with a coil of pipe attached. This tank is filled with strong brine, so strong that it will not freeze; during the day while the machine is being run, the brine is reduced in temperature to 10 degrees or 15 degrees below zero, and during the night when the machine is not running, this brine gives off its cold and will keep the store room at a steady temperature, with but the slight variation of about 2 degrees.

There are two different systems of chemical refrigeration, viz.: the carbonic acid gas, and the ammonia. The manufacturers of the different systems each naturally claim that their respective systems are the best. The writer visited many of the establishments where the different systems were employed, and could not see any advantage that one machine could have over the other. Both systems were working perfectly and were doing all that was required of them. One thing that may be of advantage would be in case of leakage of pipes, the carbonic acid gas is odorless, and would not injure anything that it came in contact with. Ammonia is not odorless and would injure produce, but only in case of leakage, but there is no doubt that the reputable firms putting in these machines would guarantee that there would be no defect in this respect.

I claim that any creamery in Manitoba should have one of these machines placed. The first cost would be the only cost and then the butter would always be sure to be kept in prime condition and would reach the market in the finest possible state, and would thereby be more valuable as a commodity and ultimately assure our reputation as butter producers and bring more money to the pockets of our farmers. I feel sure that a refrigerating machine would pay for itself in a very short time.

### A License for Cheese and Butter Makers.

A proposition has been made in some of the agricultural papers that all cheese factory and creamery butter makers should be compelled by law to pass a prescribed examination and take out a license before they be allowed to operate either a cheese factory or a creamery. The idea should commend itself to the makers throughout the country. It should also commend itself to the farmers of Canada. They are the producers of the raw products, the milk, that has to be made up at the factories and creameries, and it is to their interests that the men, who convert the raw product into a marketable article, should be able to make an article that will bring the topmost price on a foreign market. The dairy industry has grown to be a national affair and we think the government would be quite justified in requiring every maker to take out a license. To obtain it the maker would have to pass an examination in the theory and practice of dairying—actually making a product that would score a certain number of points or that would be the equal or superior of that of any competitor on the English market.

This matter lies very largely in the hands of the makers themselves. It was by the united effort of their members that the learned professions have secured protection and made a high standard of attainment necessary before a license is granted. The dairymen can do the same. Recent reports from the British market show that Canadian cheese makers require to be on the look-out. Canadian butter is rapidly gaining ground against Danish butter in the markets of the old

country. With cheese it is different. Canadian cheese has reached a very high mark, but this year it is reported that cheese makers are apparently resting and relying on the good name already won to cover defective make. This won't do. Grandmotherly legislation is not always to be desired, but it would be a good thing for the dairy industry if an arrangement could be effected whereby a sample of the make of every creamery and cheese factory could be sent to some point to be tested and those makers not making goods up to the mark disqualified until they could do so. This would keep up the standard of excellence. In the meantime it is worth while all dairymen studying the advisability of compelling all makers to take out a license before they are allowed to manufacture dairy products.

### New Light on an Old Topic.

In dealing with the question of dairy inspection, it has been the custom wherever the tuberculin test is used, to prohibit the sale of milk from any cow that has shown by reaction that she is infected with the disease. The milk from this cow may be perfectly free from the germs of tuberculosis, but, on the other hand, it might contain myriads of them, and practically it was impossible to distinguish between milk that was wholesome and that which was dangerous. It is generally conceded that unless the udder is affected with tuberculosis, a cow which reacts to the test will give milk which is wholesome, but the difficulty has been to tell with any reasonable degree of certainty when the udder was free from disease.

The observations of Dr. King, chief veterinary inspector of the City of Manchester, England, point out a practical method, based upon the tuberculin test, of determining whether the udder is healthy or not. The animal is tested in the usual way and if the udder is diseased a distinct local reaction is observed. This takes simultaneously with the general reaction, and is characterized by the udder becoming swollen, hot and painful, the affected quarter becomes considerably enlarged at the base of the teat, while the milk from a reacting quarter has for a time a slightly curdled appearance.

The importance of this discovery can hardly be over estimated. It will enable the inspector to make sure that no tuberculous milk is offered for sale, while allowing him to permit the use of wholesome milk from cows that have reacted to the test. In this way the public health will be as fully protected as under the old system of total exclusion, and the dairymen relieved of the greater part of the burden they now have to carry.

### English Milking Trial Rules.

At the last meeting of the Council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association the recommendations of the Milking Trials Committee were considered, with the result that the following points to be awarded in the milking trials were adopted:—One point for every ten days since calving, deducting the first forty days, with a maximum of fourteen points. One point for every pound of milk, taking the average of two days' yield. Twenty points for every pound of butter fat produced. Four points for every pound of "solids other than fat." Deductions: Ten points each time the fat is below 3 per cent; ten points each time the solids other than fat fall below 8.5. A discussion also took place upon certain standards for different breeds, proposed by the same committee to be adopted in adjudicating champion milking prizes; but the council decided not to adopt these standards.

### Aeration of Milk.

All milk contains what is called animal heat and should be exposed to the atmosphere to allow this heat to pass off. Whether the milk is to be used at home or sent to the factory or creamery, it should be thoroughly aerated. All animal taints, odors, and volatile substances that may be in the milk will be carried away provided the air is pure in which the aerating is done. The most important point, however, is the addition of a certain amount of oxygen. There are two classes of bacteria working in milk. One class needs oxygen for their development and most vigorous life; these are ones that may be termed beneficial, and the ones we want to encourage in milk. The other set of bacteria develop best in the absence of oxygen and the presence of it checks their growth; these are the ones that produce undesirable results, and cause milk to spoil.

Aerating the milk then improves its keeping qualities by checking those agencies that would cause it to spoil, and by cooling the milk after aerating it, they will develop only very slowly. It is possible to keep milk sweet twice as long after being aerated and cooled as milk that has not been so treated. But it must not be cooled first, aerating must always come first.

Aeration is important in hot weather and just as important also in cool weather. Many farmers think not, but it is. Almost any one of the aerators in the market will answer well for the purpose. If one of them is not at hand, the milk can be aerated by pouring it from quite a height, a dipperful at a time, continuing it for about fifteen minutes. Any farmer can have a tinsmith make a good aerator as follows: A series of three pans are arranged one above the other, about eight inches apart, the bottoms of these pans are perforated with holes 1-40 of an inch in diameter. There is a draught tube in the center of each pan to assist in carrying off the volatile odors. Under the lower pan is the strainer, and the whole series is set in a frame over the can or other receptacle for the milk.

### A Substitute for Milk for Calves.

Many farmers would like to raise more calves than they are able to do, and some substitute for milk is frequently looked for. Mr. W. T. Lawrence, the principal of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Farm school, gives, in the Mark Lane Express, an excellent substitute for milk. His attention was drawn to the matter by being so frequently asked by calf-rearers for such a substitute. He has based its composition on that of new milk; it contains, therefore, about the same percentages of digestible food constituents—one part by weight of flour, two parts ground flaxseed (no oil extracted), and three parts ground linseed cake (the meal resulting from breaking linseed cake). Scald at the rate of 2½ lbs. per day for each calf with two gallons of boiling water, add a little salt to each pail, and enough sugar to make it a little sweet before serving. Enough might be made at once to serve all the calves for three or four days, with rather less than this quantity of water, and the remaining water might be added hot at each meal to take the chill off the bulk. Where some skim-milk is available, half milk and half of this gruel might be used.

The creameries in Ontario have been suffering from the severe competition of high-priced dairy butter as well as those in Manitoba.

## Mechanical Refrigeration.

The Provincial Dairy Superintendent while away on a trip lately was looking into the machines that are on the market for producing mechanical refrigeration in small creameries. There can be no doubt about the value of an ice machine in a creamery. The question about them is their cost. The following portion of an article on this subject by John Jorgen, in *The American Cheesemaker*, will be of interest to creamery patrons. He says:—

"It is generally admitted by creamerymen that facilities for controlling the temperature should be a part of every plant, but it takes a long time for many of them to put in these necessary facilities. I have known of creameries where the stockholders have debated for years over the matter of adding an ice machine, where it was impossible to bring the product up to the high grade in the summer months without one, but nevertheless, they could not come to a decision on this important point. In the summer, for instance, the milk is usually delivered at a temperature above 75 degrees, and the previous night's milk is in an advanced stage of bacterial action, which makes it unsafe to temper the milk up to the proper degree for separation, unless the proper facilities for immediately cooling the cream down to a low temperature to prevent undue ripening are afforded. In such a case the usual method of cooling with water is inadequate, especially when the buttermaker desires to use a starter for ripening his cream or to hold the cream at his convenience. The keeping qualities of the butter is largely dependent upon the ability of the buttermaker to prevent over-development of the acid in the early stages of ripening, and with the evening's milk the cream must be quickly cooled. The advantage of a cold storage room for holding butter temporarily and shipping it in such condition is very great; especially is this true when the butter is packed in tubs for the season's storage, and where this is done to any extent, the investment in an ice machine is amply repaid in the quality and appearance of the butter, which has been kept solid under all conditions until the favorable moment for shipment.

"The ice machine, when once installed, can be operated as desired, and the cost will be only in proportion to the results. It will run with the small amount of steam necessary in the creamery or factory for other purposes, but little waste in the operation beyond the fuel, for the oil expense is trifling, and the ammonia, with proper care, will last a long time without renewal, being used over and over again. In the best makes of ice machines there is but little loss from leakage, therefore it is of the greatest importance to know that your machine is well made, and that the joints are thoroughly tight and will remain so.

"There are in the market several good ice machines that will do good work, and the time is coming when the creamerymen must decide whether they will use mechanical or natural refrigeration. They should take up this question and decide for themselves which is the best in the near future, and then look into the matter and see where they can secure the machine best adapted to their wants.

"There are several small machines adapted for creamery use asking for patronage from the creameries, and it would be well for creamerymen to go somewhat slow and get the best possible information as to the merits of these various makes of ice machines. The two styles of machines, the ammonia and carbonic acid, are both adapted for creamery use, but the expense of installation varies in connection with the amount of refrigeration to be had and the kind of refrigeration."

## Growth of Bacteria in Milk.

The Agricultural College took three cans of milk, as they came from the barn. The first was left standing in the milk-house without aerating or cooling. The second was cooled to 62 deg. F., and left standing by the side of the first. The third can was treated the same as the second, except that after cooling it was placed in a tub of cool water and covered with wet gunny sacks. The next morning samples were taken from each can and submitted to Dr. Fischer, the college bacteriologist, who determined the number of bacteria. The results are shown in the following table:—

	START.		FINISH.	
	Temperature.	Per cent. acidity.	Temperature.	No bacteria per cubic in.
No. 1—Left in milkhouse as it came from barn.	94	.184 75	296	125,057,972
No. 2—Aerated, cooled and left standing in milkhouse.	62	.184 63	.194	24,678,103
No. 3—Aerated, cooled and placed in tub of well water.	62	.204 61	.179	8,837,428

All three cans were sent to the creamery, and although only twelve hours old, can No. 1 contained so many bacteria that the creameryman recognized their presence and returned the milk. On examination it was found to be in the condition of sweet curdle, caused by the action of bacteria that grow at a warm temperature and produce a very undesirable flavor in the butter. Any one who has trouble in keeping his milk, would do well to ponder the above figures until he feels the bacteria crawling all over him, both inside and outside, and then set about making his milk clean and cool to reduce their number to a minimum.—*Kansas Farmer*.

The Minnedosa creamery will be kept running this year till Nov. 1. Two shipments of butter were made recently, amounting in all to 7,000 lbs., for which satisfactory prices were received.

## HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS



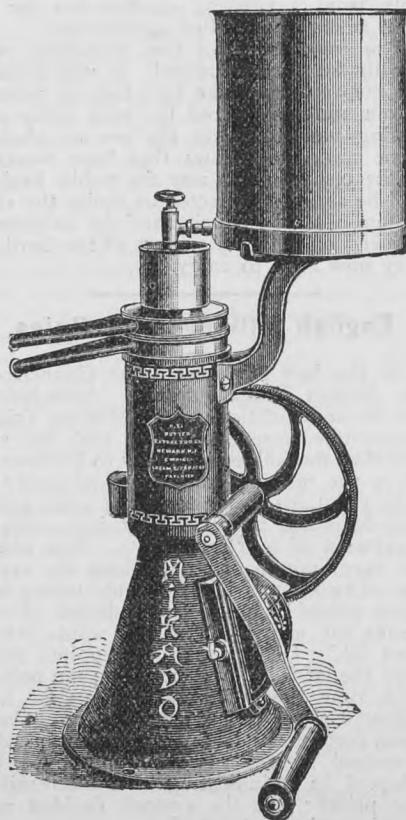
See regular advertisement in last issue of this paper. Absolutely **SAFE** for any person to use. **RELIABLE** in results. Special information regarding any case sent **FREE** on request. Write for circulars. Price \$1.50 per bottle, express prepaid.

**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.,**  
21 Front St. W. Toronto, Ont.

## Lister & Co.'s Separators at the Toronto Industrial Show.

Sept. 8, 1898.—The R. A. Lister & Company, of 18 St. Maurice Street, Montreal, had on exhibition two of the best Separators ever shown in Toronto. There are many other exhibitors, but no competitors. Mr. Loughrin, the manager, gave the Alpha de Laval, Reid, American, United States, Canadian Ideal AND ALL OTHERS SHOWN, an offer of: going into competition for the price of THE MILK OR FOR \$500. He made this offer every morning and afternoon, and could get no one to compete. Their machines are the only ones to be seen in the actual operation of skimming milk. On Farmers' Day, large crowds attended at this stand to watch the operation. In a few weeks Mr. Loughrin expects to have agents throughout northern and western Ontario, and will be glad to hear from parties wishing Melotte or Alexandra separators. He will give estimates on dairy, creamery or cheese factory plants. For any further information these parties should apply to the local agent or Loughrin, 10 King Street West, or the Lister & Company, Montreal. It is claimed that these machines skim more milk for less money than any separator in Canada.—*Toronto Globe*.

The Western address of this firm is R. A. Lister & Co., 232 King St., Winnipeg.



*where buying why  
not get the best?*

We are glad to report that the demand for MIKADOS goes merrily on. It seems that they are as infectious as the measles, for when we have placed one in a community, all the people who see the exquisite ease and simplicity with which it works, the exquisite cleanness with which it skims, and notice how quickly it can be washed up and put away. When they take these points into consideration, coupled with the reasonable terms upon which the MIKADO is sold, they are never again satisfied with the old cream pan or cream can style of separating the cream from the milk.

One agent in the Winnipeg district reports the sale of nine for the first week in September. Not bad for harvest time, but when you see the MIKADO working you will not wonder at it.

## MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR & SUPPLY COMPANY.

147 BANNATYNE STREET,  
WINNIPEG.



## The Grenfell Creamery.

Mr. Willson spent a day among the patrons of the Grenfell creamery, and says about it:—

"The buttermaker, Mr. Barnes, took the opportunity to bring us into contact with a number of the patrons of the creamery, those who are most interested in the dairy business and the largest suppliers of cream. Again we were impressed with the fact that the farm separator-gathered cream system was most admirably adapted to the requirements of this locality.

There had been some considerable discussion among the farmers as to the test, and the percentage of fat in the cream delivered to the drivers along the route. The patrons could hardly understand the variations in fat per cent. from day to day, and so were inclined to believe that the system of testing the cream was at fault, causing thereby some considerable dissatisfaction and a tendency to switch off from supplying cream to the factory and making it up into butter on their own account. This feeling was, to a considerable extent, helped along by the dealers in the town offering to pay a considerable advance over the price they had formerly given for dairy butter, and endeavoring to convince the patrons of the creamery that it would be better for them to manufacture their own product than to send it to the creamery.

We had the pleasure of talking to several of the largest patrons in this line, or on both these lines, showing them the reasons for uneven tests, how great a change would be when cattle were excited or nervous, and possibly some of these changes in the butterfat came from that cause, and other causes also would bring about a greater or lesser percentage of fat.

As to the question of making their own product, figures were cited to show that before the creameries were started, in many places the butter brought only from five to eight cents per pound, whereas, since the creameries had been in operation, dealers were bidding twelve to fourteen cents per pound, but were it not for the withdrawing of so large an amount of the product through the creamery, the same price would prevail, and therefore it is not only to their personal interest, but to the interest of every man keeping cows, to see that the creamery was operated and that a sufficient amount of cream was furnished to make the creamery at least self-sustaining, rather than let it go down."

## Sources of Flavors in Butter.

The flavor of butter comes from one of three or from all of three sources. The butterfat has a slight flavor which is much more perceptible in the milk of fresh-calved cows, than in the milk of those which have been milking for more than six months. Another flavor in butter, although not an essential one, is the flavor which results from the addition of salt. The third and important flavor of butter is that which comes from the ripening of the cream. That is a flavor which can be controlled very largely by the manner in which the cream is prepared for churning. The fermentation, or ripening of the cream, is brought about by minute forms of life which get into the milk or the cream from the atmosphere, the utensils, the cow or the milker. The action of these low forms of life on milk or cream is fermentation; and they produce a flavor and odor, in other words, a taste and smell, peculiar to themselves. If the atmosphere of a stable or dairy building smells offensive, then the strong probability is that the minute forms of life present in the atmosphere will produce similar of-

fensive smells in the dairy products made from the milk or cream exposed to it. On the other hand, if the atmosphere of the dairy building has an agreeable smell, the butter or cheese made from milk or cream exposed to it will likely have a flavor and odor which are agreeable. In cases where bacteria, which become the causes of such undesirable odors and flavors, have contaminated the milk or cream, the practice of pasteurizing it can be adopted with advantage. The word pasteurizing comes from the name of that most eminent and beneficent Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, who did so much to discover the conditions under which the most minute forms of life exist. By the heating of milk or cream to a temperature of about 155 degrees Fahr. and maintaining it at that temperature for five minutes, nearly all the living organisms which it contains are destroyed. That temperature does not quite sterilize the milk or cream, or destroy all forms of life, in spore or fully developed form, which may exist there. But for practical commercial purposes, it destroys the forms of life which in the ripening of the cream or the curing of cheese produce undesirable flavors. When cream has been pasteurized, then there should be added to it a small quantity of cream, buttermilk, or skim-milk, containing these forms of life or ferments which by their action can produce the flavors and odors of a desirable sort. That is called "a fermentation starter."—Prof. Robertson.

## Importance of Clean Milking.

A recently conducted experiment at the Kansas station shows the importance of clean milking. The test was made with five cows that were giving a fair quantity of milk. All of the milk given by each cow was collected in pint bottles as it was drawn, each teat contributing its share. The milk in each bottle was then tested with the Babcock tester. The tests of

each cow when arranged in the order in which they were milked showed a gradual increase in the per cent of butterfat, beginning with a very low per cent. and ending with a very high per cent. of butterfat. The following are the ranges of butterfat for each cow:—

Cow No. 6 varied from .6 of 1 per cent. to 7.2 per cent.

Cow No. 10 varied from .2 of 1 per cent. to 6.6 per cent.

Cow No. 14 varied from 1.6 per cent. to 5.8 per cent.

Cow No. 15 varied from 1.5 per cent. to 6.8 per cent.

Cow No. 20 varied from .8 of 1 per cent. to 7.8 per cent.

The last of the milk is the richest, hence the last drop of milk should be extracted. The results showed that the last quarter of a pint was worth three-quarters to one and a half pints of the milk first drawn from the udder. The lesson is to get all the strippings. It is not meant by this to get a cow in the habit of spinning out her yield of milk in dribbles, but to milk out clean, quickly and rapidly. Rapid, clean milking always gives the largest amount of butterfat. A slow, drawling milker will never get as much butterfat in his milk as the rapid milker.

James Yule, manager of Hon. Thos. Greenway's farm, writes: "I have been fortunate enough to secure the services of J. R. Oastler, who is at present running the creamery at Crystal City, to take charge of the dairy cattle at the Prairie Home farm, as we intend to milk about 30 cows and make the butter on the farm. We intend to put it up in pound prints for the winter trade. Mr. Oastler is a medalist of the Ontario Agricultural College, and took the degree of B.S.A. in 1897, after which he devoted his attention to butter-making and has proved himself a first-class butter-maker. Any person who wishes good butter during the winter can be supplied from Premier Greenway's farm, Crystal City."

## Alliance Rug Dyed with Diamond Dyes.



The cut above represents an Alliance Rug made by a Canadian lady from old woollen rags and yarns all dyed with the celebrated Diamond Dyes. Five colors were used as follows: Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Scarlet for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Green for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Yellow for Wool, and Diamond Dye Fast Dark Blue for Wool.

The ladies of Canada who are successful Rug, Mat and Carpet makers always make use of the Diamond Dyes to color their rags and yarns. Special Diamond Dye colors for Cotton and Mixed Goods are sold; the colors are lasting and permanent. The Diamond Dyes have such wonderful strength that one packet does as much work as three packets of any other dye.



**There Is No Doubt** About the **MERIT** of **DEHORNING**  
It cuts both ways, does not crush. One clip  
and the horns are off close. Write for circular. The Keystone Dehorner Mfg. Co., Picton, Ont., Can.

### Care of Heifers.

The successful development of heifers for the dairy depends very much upon the intelligence of the owner. If he is a good feeder he may develop a tendency to convert her food into fat and put it on her back instead of in the milk pail. If he is a poor feeder, a starvation process is very apt to be followed, resulting in a stunted growth, the result of indigestion and impaired functions. In neither case will the heifer make a profitable dairy cow.

If she has been underfed and stunted, she will become a wasteful user of food and never give the returns for the food fed that she might have done if she had been developed properly. Throughout her life she will charge her owner a higher cost for every pound of milk or butter that she produces. His carelessness for a short period in her life recoils in an increased measure upon his own head, or rather, pocket. If the heifer is overfed or fed to develop fat, she will also make a less profitable animal. It is easy to do this. We know breeders of pure-bred dairy stock that are allowing calves to suck the cow until several months old. This plan is all right for beef stock, but we doubt very much if it is advisable to rear dairy stock in this way.

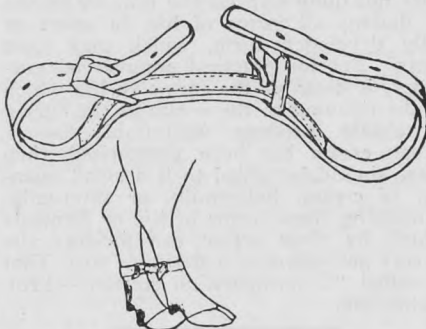
### Eggs from Skim Milk.

According to the promoters of an artificial egg powder the barnyard hen will soon be driven out of business. The Elgin Creamery Company, Union, Ill., have patented a new product from skim-milk. They claim for it all the nutritive qualities of genuine eggs. Nothing is added to the milk, and therefore the product, so it is claimed, is a natural one. The new egg substitute or "artificial egg," as it is called by the country people around the creamery at Union, where the experiments have been conducted, is in the form of a dry powder, which can easily be kept in bottles without decomposing or losing strength. The powder is either white or yellow, but there is no difference between the two kinds, except that coloring matter has been applied to the latter. The promoters of this new product claim that it is soluble, assimilable and easily digested. Time only will tell whether it is really a useful and val-

able product, a contribution to the food products of the world through the application of science; or that it is only an attempt to foist upon a long-suffering people another scheme for adulterating their food, schemes for which the American people have become famous, or rather infamous.

### The Kicking Cow.

The device represented in the cut is that of a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. He says of it: The first time it is used upon a cow, she will strive to lift one foot and then the other, straight upward, in rapid succession, at the same time stepping backward until she reached the length of her halter. After a short struggle, in which she will neither throw nor strain



herself, she will give up, and unless the provocation is great, cannot be induced to move a foot while the strap remains upon her. The strap should be an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half wide, and two feet long, with two buckles placed midway of the same, and four inches apart. It should buckle and unbuckle easily.

Edmonton papers give particulars of a kind of fraud that is worth looking out for. In a box, with the government stamp on it (creamery butter) a dealer at Kootenay found very inferior butter, and returned it to the consignor. Special investigation showed that the box had been returned after being emptied of its original contents, packed by a less skilful hand, and sent out, with the result shown. Tricks of the trade are numerous, and such cases cannot be too widely known as a means to their detection.

Birtle creamery disposed of August and first September week's make at 19 cents. The supply of cream is keeping up wonderfully well, and the creamery will run well up to the 1st of December.

The annual convention of the Western Butter and Cheese Association of Ontario will be held at Guelph on Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1899. The Eastern Association will hold their convention at Kingston on Jan. 10, 11 and 12, 1899.

A tin or galvanized pail is better to feed calves in than wood. It is lighter and easier to handle, may be kept clean with much less work, and when one wishes to warm the milk it may be poured into the pail and set on the back of the stove until warm enough.

It is pleasing to note that Canadian butter is steadily gaining ground in England. In many cases it is superior to Danish butter when put on the market side by side with it, but the funny part about it is that the Danish butter will always bring the most money. Why? Because it has a reputation.

Several private cheese factories have been operating very successfully in Alberta. One in the Clearwater settlement, recently closed down, has sold its make locally for about 13c. per lb. Two private cheese factories have been operating in the Tindastoll settlement, west of Innisfail. Another has been running successfully at Bowden.

The Alberta creameries are disposing of the most of their make this season in the Kootenay and in the coast cities of B.C. The price for most of the make up to August 1st has been 18c. at Calgary. August and September makes will, it is thought, bring higher prices. The creameries will be kept running as late as possible, so that patrons may have the advantage of rise in fall prices.

The Danes are determined not to lose the English market. The competition that Canadian butter is giving them is stirring them up. An effort is now being made to establish more extended dairy schools than they now possess, the object being to have their students better qualified so that they may have every advantage in the way of turning out first-class products. This means that Canadian dairymen must be constantly striving also to produce a better article. Farmers can help in this, too. A great deal of a butter maker's success in turning out fine products lies with the farmer. He must send to the creamery a first-class article.

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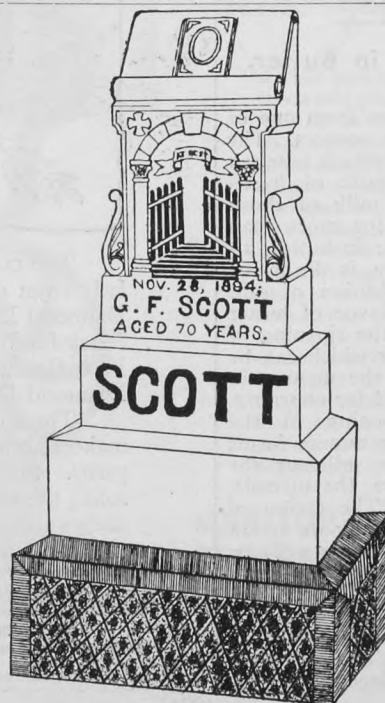
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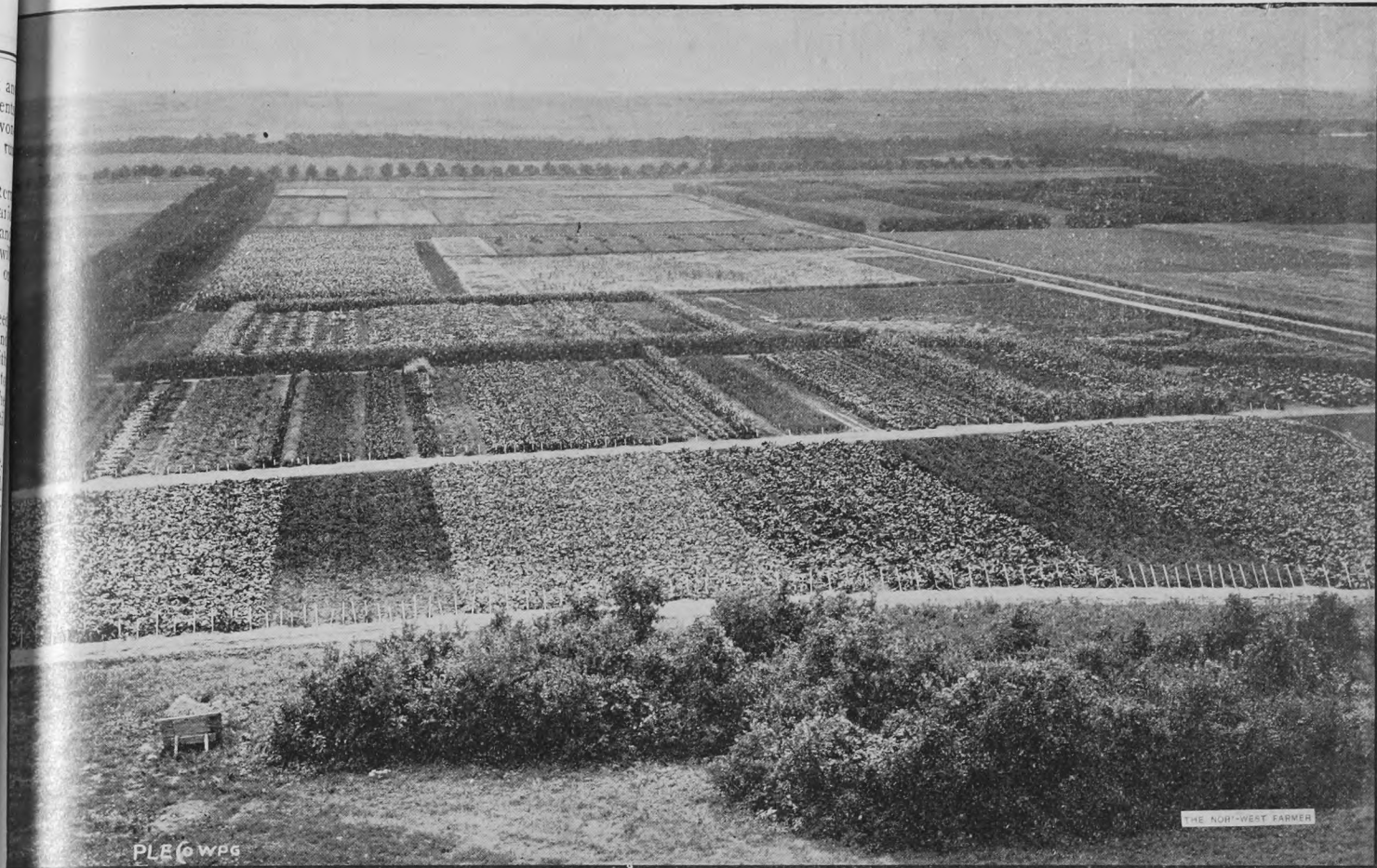
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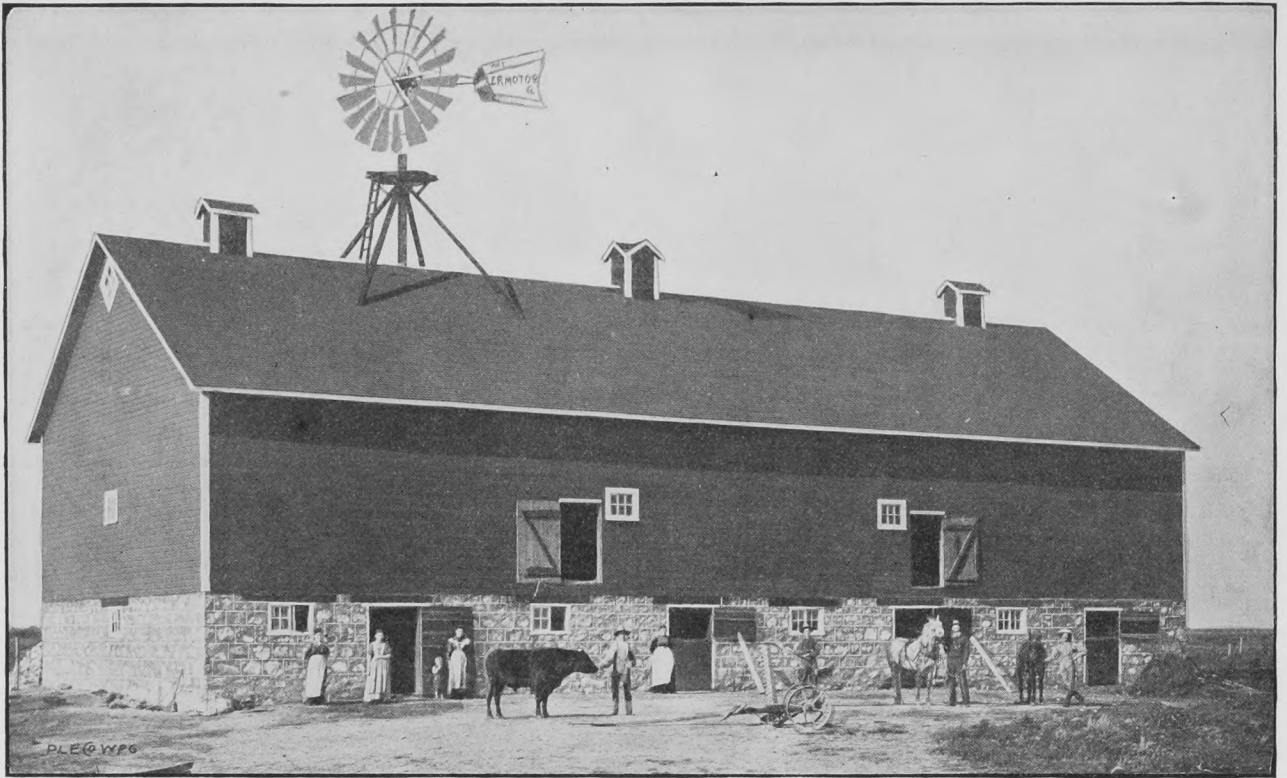


Trial Plots of Field Roots and Garden Vegetables at the Brandon Experimental Farm, 1898.



C. B. Watts,	S. C. Elkington,	J. McQueen,	J. Elder,	T. A. Crane,	D. Horn,	A. McPhee,	P. Ferguson,	M. McLaughlin,	W. Postlethwaite,
Toronto,	Ft. Qu'Appelle,	Carievale,	Virden,	Montreal	Winnipeg,	Montreal,	Kenlis,	Toronto,	Brandon,
S. Spink,	W. B. Underhill,	C. Johnson,	F. E. Gibbs,	Hon. F. Young,	J. Riddell,	C. N. Bell,	K. Campbell,		
Winnipeg,	Melita,	Baldur,	Ft. William,	Killarney,	Rosebank,	Winnipeg,	Brandon,		
R. J. Phin,	Moosomin,	C. C. Castle	Foxton,						

Fixing the Grain Standards for 1898-9



New Barn Erected by Jas. L. Wannop, Creeford, Man.



Group of Shorthorns, the property of Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man.



(Continued from page 441.)

**SHEEP.**

The extraordinary demand for good sheep from the U.S. caused some well-known breeders to stay away from the exhibition because they had sold out their show flock. Otherwise the show of sheep was very good. In Lincoln the fight lay between Gibson & Walker, Denfield, and Wm. Oliver, Avonbank. Oliver showed a number of imported lambs. The Denfield flock showing an imported ram lamb.

**Cotswolds.**—The estate of the late J. G. Snell made a fine exhibit of imported sheep, capturing more prizes than any other exhibitor. John Park & Son, and C. T. Garbutt also secured good prizes.

**Leicesters.**—The number of this useful breed shown were less than last year. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, was the biggest exhibitor and won the most prizes. Whitelaw Bros., Guelph, and J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, also secured a share of the prize list.

**Oxford Downs.**—The exhibitors this year were Smith Evans, Gurock; R. J. Hine, Dutton; and J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon. There was a great demand for these sheep during the exhibition and every animal that was for sale was sold before the exhibition closed. The contest was a sharp one. Jull secured first and Hine second for pens, while Evans secured the Canadian breed pen.

**Shropshires.**—John Campbell, Woodville, and D. G. Hamner & Sons, Mt. Vernon, were the only exhibitors, but the competition was exceedingly keen. Campbell had rather the best of it, and won the pen and two specials. Hamner got the Canadian pen.

**Southdowns.**—John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon secured first in every section except shearing ewes and both pen prizes. W. & G. Telfer secured first for shearing ewes, and several specials.

**Dorset Horns**—were well represented. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, secured both pens and a number of good prizes. R. H. Harding, Thornedale, secured a good share of the prizes and James Bowman, Guelph, had the best aged ram.

**SWINE.**

The swine class were very well filled and the buildings were not sufficient to hold them, so temporary pens had to be constructed. Owing to the heat, it was estimated that \$1,000 worth of stock died.

**Berkshires** were a capital lot. The J. G. Snell estate showed a fine lot of growthy good stock, and secured the herd prize. Geo. Green, Fairview, had out a large number of first prize winners and secured the prize for boar and four of his get under six months. T. A. Cox, Brantford, was in for a number of good prizes, including first and second for boars under six months.

**Yorkshires.**—J. E. Brethour, Burford, had forward a fine string of pigs and his imported sows were very good. His first prize boar, under 12 months, weighed 470 lbs. at 10 months old. He won the pen prize, also for boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce. R. G. Martin, Marysville, and Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville, also had a share of the awards.

**Tamworths.**—This useful breed was the banner one of the show, there being no less than 209 entries made. There were only 106 in 1897. J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, was a trifle ahead in the number of prizes he took. His aged boar, now four years old, weighed 1,000 lbs., being of tremendous length, width and depth. A. C. Hallman, N. M. Blain, John Bell, R. & J. A. Laurie, John Hord & Son, and others competed, but Nichol got the pen prize and the prize for best boar and four of his get and best sow and four of her produce.

**Poland Chinas.**—W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin, won the lion's share of the prizes. W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, secured first for boar under six months and a number of other good prizes.

**Chester Whites.**—W. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, had out a very strong herd and won nearly everything. W. E. Wright and T. E. Holland won a few prizes.

**Duroc Jerseys.**—Tape Bros., Ridgetown, and W. Butler & Son, had out the strongest herds and divided up the prize list between them. W. M. & J. C. Smith came in for a few good awards. Tape Bros. secured the prize for boar and four of his get, while Butler got the pen prize and prize for sow and four of her progeny.

**POULTRY.**

The poultry exhibit was a large and successful one, in fact, some enthusiasts say it was undoubtedly the best poultry show ever made in Canada and that it would compare most favorably with those of Boston and New York. The show has outgrown its accommodation on the exhibition grounds, and quite a number of birds had to be sent home. The number of farmers' exhibits was larger than ever before.

Among the Asiatic breeds the Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and Langshans were the most numerous. In the American classes, Barred, and Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes made the largest entry. Buff Rocks were a great improvement upon former years. In the Mediterranean classes, Black Minorcas, Buff and White Leghorns were the largest entries. Black Leghorns were not far behind them.

Bantams, canaries, pigeons, rabbits, etc., were out in great numbers. Geese, turkeys and ducks also made a magnificent display. The

show of incubators and poultry supplies was also a good one.

**MILK TEST.**

In the milk test, which lasted for 48 hours, the competition was keen and some new cows came to the top. J. Rette's Daisy Banks, was first, giving 125.75 lbs. of milk, making total solids of 14.70 lbs. Ellis Bros., Bedford Park, were second with Princess Lida 4th, 117 lbs. milk, 12.23 lbs. solids. Inka Sylvia, owned by C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell, was third with 111 lbs. milk, 12.95 lbs. solids. Messrs. Rice fourth, Clemons fifth, with a three-year-old. All Holsteins. Sixth place was won by a three-year-old Ayrshire of N. Dymont's, Clappison's Corners.

The exhibit of cheese was not so large as that of previous years. The quality also was somewhat inferior, being deficient in flavor, due no doubt to the exceedingly hot weather at the time the exhibition cheese were being made. On point of finish there was a marked improvement. The exhibit of creamery butter was about the same as last year and the quality good. Dairy butter was only about half as large as last year, but there was a decided improvement in uniformity and quality. The exhibit of dairy appliances was the best ever seen in Canada, being very full and complete.

The exhibit of grain was somewhat superior to that of last year, the quality being specially good. The roots were quite up to other years, although it was feared they would not be. The display of vegetables was exceptionally good. A number of market gardeners' displays have never been equalled at Toronto. A special exhibit from near North Bay attracted much attention.

**The Western Fair.**

London, the "Forest City," is proud of her show ground and buildings, and always has a good show. This year was no exception. Though the entries were not so numerous as at Toronto, the competition was none the less keen. A great many of the smaller breeders that were out of the race at Toronto did not go to London, and thus there were only left the leading exhibitors and what few local men who entered. London is in the centre of a great stock district, and very frequently some of the local stock make the Toronto winners take a back seat. This was done this year in several lines.

The exhibit of Clydes was much ahead of Toronto because D. & O. Sorby had their stock on hand and many of the Toronto awards were changed when their excellent stock got into the ring. Graham Bros. did not go to London. R. Davies, however, held his own and got a good share of the prizes. In heavy draft horses London was again stronger than Toronto, several local men having entered good animals in competition. There was a splendid show of brood mares. In light horses there was a small exhibit of thoroughbreds and Hackneys. Jubilee Chief, the Chicago Hackney winner, was out in all his old style and grandeur. Standard breds had to take their chance with the roadsters. Carriage and coach horses had to show together, much to the dissatisfaction of some parties.

The pick of the cattle from Toronto were present. In Shorthorns, Capt. Robson was again to the fore, with Messrs. Watt, of Salem, close competitors. The awards were much the same, John Sibbald took his Galloways to Quebec, so the other Toronto exhibitors divided up his share of the prizes among them. Bowman did not take his Polled Angus cattle to London, so Hall and Messrs. Stewart, with a few local entries, had the fight between them. An entry of Hall's won in the fat class against all comers and the Polled Angus men were consequently much elated. Herefords were the same as at Toronto. In Guernseys, W. Butler & Son had it all their own way. In Holsteins the fight lay between G. W. Clemons and A. & G. Rice, Clemons having the best of it. Jerseys were out in large numbers and many of the Toronto awards were changed. W. E. H. Massey had to take a step or two down in several places, but secured the herd prize. R. Davies held his own and won rather than lost. In Ayrshires the show was not quite so large as at Toronto. In the aged bulls, R. Davies was placed ahead of R. Reford's bull, which was first at Toronto. Reford, however, got the diploma for best bull in his two-year-old. Wm. Stewart & Son got first for cow and diploma. On the whole R. Reford got the most prizes.

The exhibit of swine was very much smaller than at Toronto. The Tamworths had the lead here again in point of numbers, followed by Berkshires and Yorkshires. Good specimens of all the other breeds were shown also with but little change in the awards from those made at Toronto.

In sheep, Cotswolds took the lead. The Snell estate did not show, so there were many changes in the awards. A. J. Watson coming out on top with his females and ram lambs. In Leicesters, John Kelly, Shakespeare, gave A. W. Smith hot competition in the younger sections, winning the most prizes, while Smith had the best of it in the older sections. In Lincoln there were the same exhibitors with practically the same awards as at Toronto. In Shrops it was much the same as at Toronto, only D. G. Hamner & Sons won a number of specials that J. Campbell had won at Toronto. On the whole Campbell had the best of it. In Oxford Downs

the same three flocks were shown, but the judges awarded the prizes somewhat differently to the way they went at Toronto. The Southdowns and Dorset Horned exhibits were the same as at Toronto. On the whole the sheep exhibit was a good one.

The display of roots, vegetables, grains and dairy products were good and in keeping with the general prosperity of the show. The special attractions were good, and the display of machinery and implements very large and creditable indeed.

**Ottawa Exhibition.**

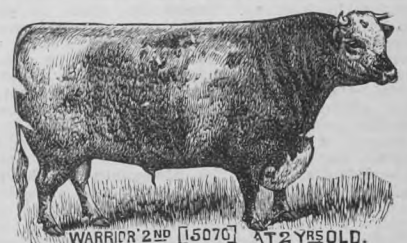
The eleventh annual show was a decided success. Under the able management of E. McMahon this show is gaining ground every year. This year an addition of 15 acres was made to the grounds and a new main building built and many improvements made. The buildings for cattle are considered model buildings, being the finest in Canada. The exhibit of light horses was exceedingly good. W. C. Edwards, M.P. Rockland, showed a fine lot of thoroughbred and carriage horses, and was very successful. Standard breds were not a large class, while Roadsters made an excellent show. In Hackneys, Graham Bros. and Robt. Beith were the competitors, which implies first-class stock. General purpose horses were a good class and represented by animals with quite a dash of heavy blood in them. Clydes were a large class. Graham Bros. and Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., were the leading exhibitors. W. C. Edwards and several others showed winning animals. None of the London exhibitors went to Ottawa. Robt. Ness won with Lawrence Again for stallion with three of his get.

The exhibit of cattle was larger than that at London, and was of extra good quality. As at the other shows, Capt. T. E. Robson was to the front with his Shorthorns, and H. D. Smith with his Herefords. D. McCrae and John Sibbald were the Galloway exhibitors, McCrae having the best of it. W. Hall and James Bowman showed Polled Angus cattle. At Toronto Bowman was rather ahead, here Hall was first. Ayrshires are always the largest class at Ottawa and this year they were no exception. Seven herds competed, and when drawn up for inspection, they made a fine sight. Only two of the herds were of the old fashioned dark color, the rest being a light color. They have a novel way of judging the Ayrshire herds first at Ottawa. They stood D. Drummond 1st, R. Reford 2nd, W. Stewart & Son 3rd, J. N. Greenshields 4th, R. Ness 5th. The awards went quite different to what they did at Toronto. Other exhibitors were R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.; James Yuill & Son, Carlton Place, Ont.; and J. G. Clark, Ottawa. In Jerseys the competition lay between Miller & Sibbey, Franklin, Pa., and W. E. H. Massey. The former had the best of it here, many of the Toronto awards being reversed. Greenshields and Messrs. Butler exhibited Guernseys. Clemons, Messrs. Rice and Gilroy exhibited Holsteins, there being not much change in the awards.

In swine, here as at the other shows, Tamworths made the biggest showing. Green was the principal winner in Berkshires; Featherstone in Yorkshires. Brethour not being present; Butler in Chester Whites, Jones in Poland Chinas, and Tane Bros. in Duroc Jerseys.

In sheep A. J. Watson was the principal exhibitor of Cotswolds, John Kelly of Leicesters, Robson of Lincoln, Senator Drummond and R. Shaw & Son of Southdowns, John Campbell of Shropshires, Evans of Oxford Downs, and Bowman and McGillivray of Dorsets.

The show of poultry was very large. The dairy building was well filled. Grains were good and the special display by the Central Experimental Farm was a fine one. A feature that is new at so large a fair, was that there were no races, not even an agricultural trot. Wet weather spoiled the attendance some, still the receipts are ahead of last year.

**RESTRONGUET STOCK FARM**

WARRIOR 2ND [5070] AT 2 YRS OLD.

**FOR SALE.**

Thirty head of young pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle from 8 to 18 months old—15 Bulls and 15 Heifers—sired by Indian Warrior, sweepstakes Bull at the World's Fair, and Sittytton Stamp, imported. We have the best lot of young things that we ever offered for sale. All stock sold to be delivered as far west as Calgary in January at our risk and freight free.

**JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS,**  
Clearwater, Man

## Fall Fairs of Western Canada.

The season of fall shows is about over. It has, this year, been a most unfavorable one—there being rain or snow at many points the day of the show. In spite of the smaller exhibit and attendance consequent upon this, the results have been most satisfactory. As a rule, the exhibits show that more care and trouble is being taken with them. A marked improvement is noticeable, and in no class is this more evident than in the exhibits of live stock. The display of vegetables this fall has seldom been excelled. In a few districts there seems to be too many shows. Could two or more of these unite to form one good show, greater good would be accomplished. Representatives of The Nor'-West Farmer attended a large number of the shows. Much as we would like to, it has been impossible to attend them all. We take pleasure in giving our readers a short report of the majority of the shows, and hope in the November issue to give illustrations taken at a few of them.

### Hamiota.

The fair held at Hamiota on Sept. 23rd was owing to the extremely unfavorable weather, only a partial success. The attendance and interest of former years, together with the large number of entries in almost all the classes, led the directors into hoping for quite an advancement this year, but about eight or nine o'clock in the morning rain set in and dampened their enthusiasm—and almost everything else. The showers continued more or less regularly all day, and prevented the attendance from being at all large, and many who had planned to exhibit never left their homes, while some of those who started, turned back before reaching town. Still, in some of the departments, the competition was quite keen.

The horse exhibit was a great deal the best in the live stock and was really first-class, although a number of horses from a distance, which had been expected, did not put in an appearance. There were rather more entries in the agricultural and general purpose classes than either heavy or light horses, and the tickets went to a great many different men, scarcely ever more than one or two prizes being taken by the same party. The contest in suckers and young horses brought out some handsome ones and proved that many of the farmers understand the value of proper mating and the use of good sires. The breeders of cattle, sheep and pigs did not evince the hardihood of the horsemen, and almost all stayed at home. There were some fairly good pens of poultry, although the number was not large. The indoors exhibition was very good, particularly in roots, vegetables and ladies' work. In grain, the exhibits were not quite as good as usual, while dairy products were very fair. The ladies' work occupied all of one side of the building and was the centre of a great deal of attraction. On account of the large number of entries, the finances of the Association were still left in fairly good shape, and the president and officers hope to make up the small attendance of this year in the years to come.

### Moosomin.

This fair, which was held on Sept. 28th, was a decided success this year over any previous one, having over 900 entries and a fairly good attendance, which was somewhat reduced by farmers threshing. The high wind that was blowing all day made it rather unpleasant. Despite this, however, the directors are to be congratulated on their success. In cattle the exhibits were larger than usual, though the quality might have been better in some cases. The heavy horses were good, there being only a fair showing in light horses. Colts, both heavy and light, were in evidence, and the making of good stock was shown. Very few entries in poultry. Vegetables made a good exhibit. The exhibit of butter was exceptionally good, and the quality was in keeping with the entries. Mr. Wilson, butter maker in the local creamery, acted as judge, and gave universal satisfaction. He scored and labelled each package, giving competitors a chance to improve another year, as the score card mentioned the defects. There were only three entries for cheese, but all were good. Fancy work was a splendid display. The Moosomin people feel satisfied with their fair of 1898.

### Springfield.

This show, held at Dugald, was in a few departments more limited than last year, but there was no falling off in the quality at any point. Vegetables are always good. Dairy produce is a very prominent feature and the prizes awarded prove that skill is not a monopoly. Over a dozen names are in the dairy prize list and all are well earned. The horses made a good turn-out. J. Wilson, leading in heavy drafts. In Shorthorns, E. Anderson, R.

Fisher, E. Hudson and J. Wilson led, and Wm. Murray in Jerseys. E. Hudson had some capital grade cattle. Wm. Murray and T. H. Smith had all prizes in sheep. In swine, A. Black and K. McLeod showed a good lot. Considering the bad roads and weather this was one of the best all round shows in the province and had the day been fine there would have been a large crowd in attendance. As it was, several drove out from Winnipeg. R. Reed-Byerly, Cook's Creek, made a large entry, but did not pull out any of his splendid horses. There were others who did the same. It rained steadily from 10 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. The indefatigable secretary, O. B. Harvey, did everything in his power to make the fair a success. The Ladies' Aid furnished dinner in the main building.

### Morden, Pilot Mound, Cartwright and Deloraine.

Up to the time of our going to press there have been four fairs held along the south-western road. Wet weather, bad roads, pressure of more urgent work, and to some extent a slackening of interest have all done their share to make the interest in these fairs less keen than in former years. Ladies' work showed very favorably all through, but in other classes, cattle more particularly, it was only the men within an easy distance of the show grounds that put in an appearance.

Morden, with a bad day to start it, had a very good display of inside exhibits, and more grain than any of the later shows. A. P. Stevenson was able to show 18 varieties of apples and crabs, besides other fruits. Oswald Bowie had as usual a capital collection of garden and other produce. The second day of the fair was fine and brought out a pretty full showing of good farm horses and cattle. Some very warmly contested races made up the programme of the afternoon, a Dakota horse taking first honors. The fine day and the "attractions" brought out a large attendance of sight seers.

Pilot Mound had a very discouraging day and the attendance of visitors was only half that of previous years. Half a dozen bags of grain was a poor display for such a district. J. S. Moffat had a very blocky heavy draft team, good all round, and that of Purvis Thomson, placed second, was a typical draft pair. Mr. Moffat's

Shorthorns were about the only ones shown, but a good young calf from R. Wilson, Marringhurst, got the championship. R. S. Preston had a nice lot of cattle and some good sheep. Ayrshires were but ordinary. A pair of twin heifers from P. Cram deserve mention, and their sire, a Hereford, had merit. Some good horses and cattle were present, but not enough to make live competition in any line.

Cartwright had about the most live show of the week though the day was bad. Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater, had a good big herd and there was pretty fair competition in all classes. The feature of this show was a grand spread in the evening, at which 125 sat down and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Deloraine had a limited display of grain, garden and field produce, and not nearly so much of anything as this fine district could have shown in an ordinary year. What there was inside was very good. The cattle were a good turn out. Shorthorns very good and the grades equally satisfactory. Geo. Perry had a very nice herd and most of the honors. Messrs. Ross and McDiarmid had very good ones too. Three bulls here were very good, the Ross' two-year-old getting diploma. The grades, Shorthorn chiefly, would be very hard to beat anywhere, showing the influence of a good sire.

The most gratifying feature of all these shows is the evidence they give of quality in the ordinary stock of horses and cattle everywhere. Sheep and swine were very weak in numbers at each place.

### Strathclair.

On account of the fair being some ten days earlier than last year and of the rain of the previous week, the attendance at the 12th annual fair was not quite so large as in past years, because the farmers were busy stacking their grain, and very loath to leave it to attend the fair. There was, nevertheless, a good show. Menzies Bros. carried off everything in the heavy classes for general purpose and agricultural horses with their excellent string. Murdoch Macdonald was first with his team of greys. A large and exceptionally fine lot of cattle were shown. James Campbell was first with his pure bred Shorthorn bull and cow, grade cow and grade herd. Chas. Whinstone's bull was placed second. He also got second for

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grade cow and herd. Edward Burnell showed some nice cattle and won on some of them, and also on his pure bred Berkshire pigs. Menzies Bros. made a fine exhibit of their pure bred Oxford Down sheep and captured all the prizes. Poultry made a good display and the show of this year's roots and vegetables in the hall was exceedingly good. Ed. Burnell showed a fine sample of Siberian oats and captured first prize. Peter McTavish got first for a choice bag of wheat. The butter and cheese were good, so was the bread, etc. Ladies' work attracted a good deal of attention. Some very fine work was shown, which reflects great credit upon the ladies of Strathclair. The exhibits of penmanship and map drawing by the school children attracted a great deal of attention.

#### Gilbert Plains.

The exhibition this year was the best ever held, and was a grand success both in attendance and in the number of exhibits. The exhibit of live stock was really good, and shows the progress that is being made by the settlers of the district. The grain shown was good, but the sample of wheat was not up to that shown last year. The display of roots and vegetables were excellent. Exhibits of dairy products, bread, etc., were large and of superior quality. Ladies' work and the exhibit by the school children were much admired.

#### Morris.

The show at Morris on Sept. 23 was a decided success, notwithstanding that the date was a little earlier than usual. The exhibit of horses was good and the exhibits of cattle much better and larger than for the past two years. Some fine pigs were shown, while the exhibit of sheep was larger than for some years. A nice lot of fowl were shown, but it was not as large as it could have been. As many of the farmers had not threshed, the exhibit of grain was not large, but what it lacked in quantity was made up in quality. Roots and vegetables were extra good, and potatoes were fine. Dairy products were good and the display of home made bread very fine. The Morris school showed a nice lot of work. John Cameron made a nice display of flowers in pots. Ladies' work was as usual fine.

#### Birtle.

The 18th annual exhibition of the Birtle Agricultural Society was held on September 29th. Owing to the many rains which had hindered farm work, the attendance from the country was somewhat smaller than in former years. The day was a very favorable one, and although the fair was not so large in many respects as might have been wished, still everything passed off nicely, and the general impression of fairness in awarding prizes and enterprise on the part of the society's officers augurs well for the future.

In horses there were entries in almost, if not every, section, and some very nice animals were brought out, although there was not much competition in some cases. The exhibits in agricultural and lighter classes were rather better than in heavy draft. In teams there were some especially good ones. The judges in the horse ring were Messrs. J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, and D. T. Wilson, Assinippi.

The cattle exhibit was fair, but not so heavy as there should have been in a locality of this

standing. Some very nice pure-bred animals were brought out, but there was room for others of the farmers to have filled up the grade classes with some good animals and have added interest to the competition.

There was only a small lot of sheep, and nothing shown in pigs.

A. Cumming, Lone Tree, was the largest exhibitor in live stock, having about thirty head of horses and Durham and Polled Angus cattle on the grounds. He had them in very good shape, and the large collection was the centre of a good deal of attention and object of much favorable criticism. In Polled Angus he showed an especially good lot. Wm. Sherritt, of Seeburn, had a large exhibit of horses in different classes and a few entries in cattle and sheep. Some of his stock were very creditable. F. McMurray, Solsgirth, had a pair of rather nice Herefords, and some agricultural and light horses. Patterson Bros., of Birtle, had a few very fair animals in Durham and Polled Angus cattle and one or two horses. J. B. Hodgson, Birtle, showed an especially neat and shapely yearling Durham bull, which took all there was to be had in his class. R. H. Thompson, Birtle, took 1st in aged Durham bull with a very heavy square fellow. A. Seebach and A. Burgess, both of Seeburn, each showed a pair of especially bright driving teams.

Indoors perhaps the best exhibits were in roots, which were extra good, the mangolds, turnips, potatoes and winter radishes being very large. In butter the competition was small but the produce good, although some of it was rather carelessly put up.

There were especially pleasing exhibits of wild flowers and grasses shown by three of the public school pupils which well deserved all of the admiration and examination which they received—and a good deal more.

#### Meadow Lea.

At this show there was a good attendance and fair display of dairy produce, vegetables and ladies' work. Some very good country cattle, pure and graded, were also on the grounds. The different members of the Scott family took several prizes.

#### Woodlands.

This show is held in the same municipality as Meadow Lea, and a good few of the prize-winners there turned up here. The quality of the exhibits was well up to the mark, and on the whole the reputation of the district was well sustained.

#### Belmont.

Belmont was unfortunate in having a snow storm the day of the fair, but despite this the showing of cattle was very good. Shorthorn blood was in evidence and the quality good; grades were out in large numbers. The classes for heavy and light horses were well filled and took the judges most of the afternoon to judge them. Three or four good pens of sheep made up the showing in that class, while the swine were represented by a few good Berkshires. Most worthy of note in the poultry section were a pair of fine turkeys and a pair of Pekin ducks, but, strange to say, the poultry exhibit was generally overlooked by visitors. The classes for vegetables and field roots were well filled, the display being very creditable. Indeed. Some of the potatoes, turnips and carrots were very

large. There was also a good showing of preserves, jellies and jams. In fancy work, the ladies came to the front in fine shape, having a large and most excellent display.

#### Elkhorn.

The disagreeable weather influenced the attendance at the show, but still things passed off very successfully. The horses were judged by Thos. Kelly, of Brandon. Light and agricultural horses were good, in heavy horses the entry was smaller. The first prize stallion, Charming Charlie, the property of Allan Struthers, Elkhorn, was a good one. In the cattle classes, Geo. Allison showed a number of extra fine Shorthorns; there were several other good exhibits as well. Grade cattle were a good lot. Kenneth McIvor, of Virden, judged the cattle very acceptably. Some good Leicester sheep were shown by Geo. Allison, and James Jones showed a nice lot of Shropshires. Poultry was not out in large numbers and was judged by G. H. Grundy, of Virden. Grain was good, though small. Vegetables and field roots were exceptionally good. There was quite a large exhibit of good dairy products. Fancy work, as is usual at the fall shows, was very nice and of good quality. The school children made a very nice exhibit. On the whole, the show was a decided success. In our November issue we will give a photo-engraving of the stock exhibited at this show.

#### Oak River.

The fete day of Oak River is its fall fair. This year it was held on September 30th, and was, as usual, a success both in point of numbers and interest. Old Sol wore his blindest smile, and officers, exhibitors and visitors seemed to be pleased with the way in which everything passed off.

The judging of the horses attracted a great deal of attention, and the high quality of some of the stock proved that the sturdy Scotchmen, of whom there are so many hereabouts, do not eat all the oats, but feed some of them to their horses, also that they know a thing or two about breeding. E. Soldan, Moline, and T. Kelly, Brandon, were judges on heavy and light horses respectively.

There was very little competition in the agricultural class. J. B. Thomson, with his mare, yearling and foal, being unfaced in their respective sections. It is a pity that others who have good stock did not come out here, as there was room for a splendid second, and there is nothing like showing a little game anyway. There were some few fine teams shown in this class, the 1st going to Wm. Bastard, Bradwardine. In general purpose there was mostly pretty close competition, and a lot of nice animals were brought into the ring. Any farmer might well feel proud of any of the six teams shown in this class. The 1st went to Walter White, Hamiota, although he was pretty closely run by some of the others. There were some choice young animals in general purpose, and a brown foal shown by Robert Grieves, Logoch, bred from a heavy mare and a light sire, is one of the flashiest general purpose colts we have seen this season. The light horses were not quite up to the mark.

The cattle were rather a light lot. P. Barr, C. McIntosh and F. Haight showed some fair Durhams, and T. Walker some Holsteins, while C. and P. Kahlar had some rather good grades. There should have been many more cattle, however, as they are in the locality. D. White judged the bovines.

The sheep pens contained a lot of both long and short wools. W. Headley, Oak River, showed what good Leicesters were and his flock was much admired for their good quality and strong healthy appearance. He secured first for pen and almost, if not quite, all the individual sections in long wools. Wm. Paddock secured first for pen of short wools with some even and choice Shrops, but for the other prizes in this class there was pretty sharp competition against W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake; T. Hamilton, Carlingville, and T. Jasper, Bradwardine. The prizes were pretty well divided between them. R. Denison, Newdale, and T. Brown, Oak River, were the judges.

There were a few very nice Berks, but the pig exhibit was not large.

At the hall the show was very fair. Roots were quite up to the mark, and there was a good display of butter.

The finances of the society are reported to be in a very healthy state, and the officers intend to exercise a vigorous policy to keep the ball rolling.

#### Kildonan and St. Pauls.

This was one of the most live local shows of the season. The display of vegetables especially is not excelled in Western Canada, and the whole inside display was an honor to the district. Owing to bad roads some good exhibits did not come in. Horses were a good lot. In Shorthorns Messrs. Lister Taylor and Ayeaerst had capital animals, and Mr. Ayeaerst was also strong in grades. Messrs. Garven and Rice had good Ayrshires. Altogether this society well supports its reputation as a first rate local show.

#### Dauphin.

Bad weather kept this show below last year's mark. Roots and vegetables were good, but grain not so good, and stock a slim turnout. This show this year did not do justice to this progressive district.

#### Gladstone.

This district shows a falling off in interest, and the bad weather made things worse. Only the near-hand farmers competed in stock. There was a moderate turnout of horses, but not enough to make the competition keen.

#### Carman.

Has seldom a poor show and though the farmers here, as everywhere else, were extremely busy afield. There was a fairly good attendance of visitors, a hippodrome being one drawing card. Produce and stock were all good and fairly abundant.

#### Baldur.

Had a very good show in some lines. Vegetables very good. Stock of all kinds were good, the pure breds improving all the time. A. W. Playfair was a leading exhibitor and had many prizes. There was a good attendance of visitors.

#### Broadview.

The attendance was fairly good. Dairy produce is getting more attention and some special prizes made lively competition. The bad weather interfered with the attendance of cattle, but there were some good pure bred ones present. The show of horses was very good, and indicates advance on previous years. With a better day this would have been a good show.

#### Selkirk and Beausejour.

The St. Andrew's Agricultural Society were fortunate in their weather and had a good all-round show. Brokenhead, in the same municipality, had a terrible rain, which demoralized the grounds and kept down the attendance both of exhibits and spectators. J. D. Campbell, one of the oldtimers, had a long string of prize tickets.

#### Rockwood.

The fair at Stonewall, October 6, was not as largely attended as in other years, the farmers being busy stacking and threshing. The display of vegetables was excellent, so also was that of grains. Roadster horses were particularly good and attracted considerable attention. Dairy products were first-class. The farmers are paying considerable attention to dairying and take great pride in it. The show of fancy work was a good one and a credit to the ladies of Rockwood. The directors have secured a site for new grounds close to the village, consisting of 12 acres. Suitable buildings and a speeding track will be provided for next year's annual show.

#### Russell.

The farmers of Russell county are proud of their show, and the one held on Oct. 5th was indeed one of which they might well be proud. Although four or five inches of snow lay on the ground the attendance was large and the ex-

hibits numerous and of good quality. Proudly displayed in the main building was the banner won at Winnipeg by the society in 1893 and the silver tankard won at Brandon fair this year by D. T. Wilson, Asessippi, for the best brood mare and four of her progeny. But it is as a stock country that Russell is famous. In the cattle classes there were no less than 164 entries made, and though the day was a most disagreeable one, about 125 head of cattle were on the grounds, some of them having been driven in about 35 miles. Between 35 and 40 head of pure bred Shorthorns were present, and the most of them were in splendid condition. John McTurk, Elkhorn, was the judge. Jas. Mitchell, Castleberry, had down a particularly nice lot of cattle, headed by his 2-year-old roan bull, Boan Duke, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, Ont. He is a fine lengthy, rangy bull of great quality, but had to give way to Jos. Dugan's Honest Tom, a smooth, thick red one, bred by Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont. Mitchell secured a good lot of first prizes and was awarded the herd prize, also the prize for the best pure bred bull bred in the county of Russell, and for the best cow any age. Jos. Dugan, also of Castleberry, had a nice lot of stock forward. Besides having the best 2-year-old bull, he had a number of good prizes, diploma for best bull any age, given by the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, and the best bull any age, any beef breed. Harry Smith, of Russell, had the best 3-year-old bull and quite a number of other awards. John Edwards, Trumbull; John H. Johnston, Asessippi; Jas. Anderson, Castleberry; John Peddie, Russell, and Victor Williams, Binscarth, were also prize-winners for pure bred stock. In grade stock R. T. Althright, Castleberry, showed an exceptionally fine lot of cattle and captured first place nearly all the way through. Dugan and Smith made a goodly lot of entries and secured good prizes. The show of grade cattle was most satisfactory and encouraging. In horses there was a total entry of 94, and a large proportion of them were out and all would have been if the weather had been fine. D. T. Wilson was very successful in the heavy and agricultural classes. In the general purpose class he was successful with his mare and foal by her side and also with the foal. Carriage and roadster classes were well filled and altogether a very creditable exhibit. John Peddie, D. Rea, R. W. Paterson, Peter Hyde, Oliver Keating, A. Seebach, H. Humbroff, W. Sherritt and A. McLennan were also prize winners. In swine, David Dunn had out a nice lot of Berkshires, while R. W. Paterson and S. Rea made good exhibits of sheep. In poultry J. J. Keating, Silver Creek; Mrs. Hodgson, Foxwarren, and Boulton Bros. made the largest and finest displays. The exhibit of grain was good, and the display of field roots and vegetables was most creditable. The potato exhibit was an exceptionally good one. B. Dutton, Pirle, had the most awards for vegetables, but H. Blyth, of the Barnardo Home, got the

award for the best collection. R. W. Paterson, Shellmouth, carried off the first prize for both dairy, tub and print butter out of good sized entries. Messrs. Clements, Binscarth, showed some fine home-made cheese. No less than 11 entries of two loaves each were forward in the section for bread and 17 entries for buns. Mrs. J. A. Callin won first in both sections. Preserved fruits and pickles were good. The ladies' display of fancy work was large and excellent. Altogether, it was probably the best show Russell County has had, and would have been very much larger had there been fine weather.

#### Wawanesa.

The South Brandon fair at Wawanesa, on Oct. 5th, was well attended in spite of the unfavorable weather. Here, as is usual at the small fairs, Shorthorn blood was strongly in evidence. J. E. Smith and S. S. Simpson, both of Brandon, were the judges, and distributed the prizes for the good cattle present in a very satisfactory manner. Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, secured most of the red tickets, though there was some sharp competition. Holsteins were represented by two entries, while there were a large number of grade cattle present. There was a splendid showing of light horses, and visitors had a hard job picking out winners. A few good heavy horses were also shown. Only a few sheep were out, and several good pens of Berkshires. In poultry there were some good Wyandottes, Rocks and Leghorns. The section for fancy work was well filled with an excellent display. In fact, it is a wonder how the ladies can have the patience to bring their work to such a high state of perfection. Vegetables were plentiful, and of the best. Some large Swede and Aberdeen turnips were shown. There was a good showing of grain, Red Fyfe being most in evidence. The quality of the butter exhibit was good. The directors have worked hard to make the fair a success and should feel proud of the results.

The annual exhibition of the Lansdowne Agricultural society will be held at Oak Lake on Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The directors of the South Edmonton Agricultural Society sowed their grounds last spring with oats. From about nine and a half acres they threshed 790 bushels, a substantial help to the funds of the society. They must be live men to see and work out an idea of this kind.

The directors of the New Westminster exhibition decided to hold the fair according to appointment, notwithstanding the great fire which almost wiped the city out of existence. Fred. Torrance, D.V.S., of Winnipeg, and Jas. Bray, of Longburn, were the judges of horses and cattle. We will give an account of the fair in our November issue.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### The Winnipeg Industrial Milk Test.

Jas. Glennie, Arden, writes: "I understand it was decided not to publish the result of the milk test at the last Winnipeg exhibition on account of the bad performance of all the cows. I can see no good reason for this, if the conditions under which the cows were placed were also made known. Up till the day before the test, the weather had been cool, with no flies. The day preceding, and during the two days of the test, the temperature rose to 90 and 100 degrees in the stables. The cows lay panting in their stalls while the sudden advent of swarms of mosquitoes worried them day and night. Add to this the continued annoyance to which they were subjected, of crowds passing in front of them poking them with walking sticks and parasites. It is a wonder they did as well as they did. A farmer who lives near me told me that his herd of 15 cows fell off about 25 per cent. in the butter yield during exhibition week. I think the regulations were unfair, except to the Jerseys. I cannot see any reason why a cow should not get credit for all she produces whether her milk contains a high or low percentage of fat, and it was very unfair to put Jerseys on an equal footing with other cows in this respect. While 3 per cent. fat is about the normal for Holsteins and Ayrshires, the average Jersey with only 3 per cent. would be utterly worthless. I have owned some good Jerseys and would say that 4 1-2 per cent. would be about their normal.

Had the awards been made on the actual product of the cows, they would have stood as follows:

- 1st, Glennie's Daisy Teake's Queen.
- 2nd, Glennie's Fanny Teake.
- 3rd, Glennie's Modest Maiden.
- 4th, Oughton's May Aberkirk (Holstein).
- 5th, Steel's Red Cherry (Ayrshire).
- 6th, Hutchinson's Wimple Lively (Holstein).
- 7th, Monroe's Manitoba Lady (Jersey).
- 8th, Steel's Heather Daisy (Ayrshire).
- 9th, Maw's Lady Raglin (Holstein).
- 10th, Monroe's Daisy Dean (Jersey).

Daisy Teake's Queen also was placed at a disadvantage on account of the length of time she had been milking, 304 days, 200 days being the limit for which allowance was made. One point—equal to one-twentieth of a lb. of butter—each ten days for 200 days was 1 lb. of butter added to the actual product of the cow for the two days test, or one-half lb. per day. This would be enough to allow a cow that at her best had only produced 1 lb. per day; but for one that had produced 2 lbs. per day or over it would not be more than half enough. I am satisfied that the average cow will fall off one-half her yield in six months, especially if she has been bred.

During the two days' test Queen produced 84 lbs. of milk, 2.27 lbs. of fat, equal to 2.67 lbs. actual butter, and 7 lbs. solids other than fat. If there is another cow in Canada that has done as well on an exhibition ground under equal conditions, viz., 10 months after calving and three months bred. I will be glad to hear of it. Fanny Teake, her daughter, produced 81.25 lbs. of milk, 2.24 lbs. fat, equal to 2.64 lbs. butter, and 6.42 lbs. solids. This six and a half months after calving and three months bred. Modest Maiden produced 93.25 lbs. milk, 2.62 lbs. fat, equal to 2.82 lbs. butter, and 7.41 lbs. solids, 39 days after calving.

The owners of some of the other breeds complained that the tests are not fair, as the cost of food is not considered. Should nothing interfere between now and next exhibition, I shall be glad to place a cow on test and have the cost of food considered."

### Dairy Cheese Factory.

Subscriber, Gilbert Plains, writes: "Would you kindly through the medium of your valuable paper give me an idea of the cost of starting a small cheese factory, say for 40 or 50 cows, and also the names of any firms that could supply the press, vats and other utensils needed."

Answer.—For such a factory the cost of the equipment should not exceed \$150 to \$200, the latter figure giving an elaborate outfit. The leading firms that supply dairy appliances advertise in The Farmer. No doubt some of these firms can supply you with a second-hand outfit at a considerable cut on the above figures.

### Bloating.

Young Farmer, Oak Lake, writes: "On page 391 of last month's Nor'-West Farmer an article appeared recommending the using of a stick tied through the mouth of a sheep or bovine to relieve bloating. I have seen the scheme tried frequently, mostly on cattle, and it is a splendid one. The stick, however, must be about two inches thick and may be tied on either side to the horns. It seldom fails in the dislodging of potatoes, small turnips or other articles with which an animal may be choking, and which, of course, causes bloating. The animals, in their efforts to dislodge the stick, will almost always work the foreign article out of the throat."

Note.—Bloating from the use of clover or rape wet with dew is scarcely known in this country, but accidental choking with a small turnip or potato is less rare and this simple remedy, if widely known, would prevent dangerous consequences. A thick stick, as this writer well points out, is best.

### Dehorning.

W. J., Beresford, would like to know if dehorning would in any way affect Herefords, male or female, showing at the Winnipeg Industrial.

Answer.—Whatever advantage may follow dehorning there can be little doubt that it does not add to the good looks of cattle we are accustomed to see with horns on. But an unbiased judge would always be careful to make his awards on the actual merits of the beast exhibited. The personal taste of any judge is something to be counted on in all such competitions.

### The Queen Butter-maker.

A constant reader asks The Farmer for information about this churn which was freely advertised some eighteen months ago. Some new inventions may have in them features of merit that if not all that the inventor anticipates, can be in time improved till they become articles of standard utility. But there are others that make a great show at the outset, and prove in regular practice utterly unworthy of their first pretensions. The "Queen," we fear, belongs to this last class. Its essential feature is a screw exactly like the screw propeller of a steam ship that works in the bottom of an upright barrel, the same externally as the old barrel churn. It is geared to make up to 1,600 revolutions per minute, and the claim was that by this rapid stirring of the cream butter would come in three to five minutes. Now for the practical fulfilment of these pretensions. When in the spring of 1897 this "ad." with many printed testimonials, was sent to a contemporary. The paper invited the firm in Cincinnati, from which it was sent, to furnish a churn that should be handled by a practical buttermaker, on whose report they could endorse its claims to success. Mr. Sleightolm, superintendent of the Western Dairy School, was asked to make a test in careful accord with the printed instructions. This report was, in substance, that after two tests made, he found the time of churning about 12 minutes, between two and three per cent. of butter fat was left in the buttermilk, and the butter itself was white and very soft, so soft indeed that the buttermilk could with great difficulty be washed out of it. Mr. S. explains that the high temperature prescribed for the cream, 65 to 69 degrees, and the construction of the apparatus were enough in his judgment to account for the quality of the butter made. The same cream churned in the station "tank" churn, at 50 degrees, took nearly an hour to get the butter, and the loss of fat by its working was about one-twentieth of what took place with the new churn. The best advice we can give this enquirer is to buy a good barrel churn.

### Grass Binder Twine.

R. H., Griswold—"I noticed a note in The Nor'-West Farmer for last month regarding a test made at Kildonan of the binder twine made by the Northwestern Grass Twine Co. Would you kindly give me a little more information in regard to the matter, stating the probable cost per lb., the thickness, strength and weight as compared with other twines, the kinds of grass from which it is made, and in what parts of Manitoba it is mostly found and whether or not the twine will work on an ordinary knoter?"

Answer.—The kind of grass from which this twine is formed, is, strictly speaking, not a grass at all, but a sedge. It is scarce in Manitoba, and where it does grow is called wire grass. It is said to be quite common in Wisconsin, from which this particular supply of twine was brought, and in some parts of Minnesota. It requires a small change in the ordinary knoter to fit this sort of twine, which is thicker, and consists of the grass wound round by a thread spiral wise, and about three-sixteenths of an inch thick. A sample of it can be seen in this office and if there is plenty of the grass its use means a saving of from a third to a fourth on the cost of ordinary twine.

### Smutty Oats.

Jas. Glennie, Arden, writes:—"In the spring of '97 I sowed a splendid sample of clean Banner oats, without pickling. Result—a very smutty crop. They grew alongside a fallow and some of them had shelled out on the fallow. They grew up among the wheat this year with not a head of smut. This spring I sowed black oats about the 20th of May, pickled by sprinkling with bluestone. The result was that every eighth head was smut, but otherwise a good crop. Has anyone who soaked the seed oats in pickle and sown later, got smut? A piece of oats sown late for winter feed for cows is very smutty. Is there any danger of the feeding of them causing abortion?"

Note.—The question is not quite free from doubt, but experience in a good many similar cases does not indicate any particular danger from using smutty oats as feed. Those who have had varied experiences with sowing smutty oats would never think of sprinkling. They steep '0 to 15 minutes.

### Buying a Separator.

A farmer's wife who has been exceptionally successful as a butter maker, having a capital connection in family trade, and won several valuable prizes, wants The Farmer to publish her views on the cream separator, which we do with pleasure, while not binding ourselves to support her conclusions. She says: "I have a dairy of farm cows, am now milking 12 to 15, my husband and hired man helping me so far. I bought last year a creamer costing \$20, with two cans round which we pump pure cold spring water from our flowing well. The milk thus stands 24 hours or thereby and we feed the skim milk to calves, after warming the milk. I was induced at the Winnipeg show to take a separator on trial, which I used for some weeks and then decided to return. By using it I got a pound of butter more daily than by using the creamer. But I did not find that an equivalent to the practical everyday drawbacks. It confines my men folk, and myself too, much more than when I use my creamer, and if I count the extra labor it costs me to keep the 10 cents a day by the new process over the separator clean and sweet I don't think I gain results by my old plan. I don't think my calves are any the worse either for the cream, that the manufacturers say I lose. You know they are thrifty and good. Then there is the tear and wear of some parts of the machine and taking it altogether I think I shall save money by staying a little longer by the old plan with which I am naturally most familiar."

### Bulls Running at Large.

J. J. R., Wetaskiwin:—"Is there a law in force in Alberta prohibiting bulls from running at large? Are the registered bulls allowed to run the latter part of the summer? If so, from what date?"

Answer.—All that portion of Alberta lying south of Township 35 was proclaimed a district within which bulls were permitted to run at large between the 1st July in any year and the 31st March in the year following. This proclamation applies to registered bulls as well as grade bulls, no distinction being drawn between the two classes.

### A Sand Pump.

Inquisitive, Oxbow, Assa., writes:—"Some of the farmers hereabouts complain that on account of the nature of the subsoil they have to use a sand pump and that they cannot get one on this side of the line, but have to send to the U.S. Is this so? As there are a good many parts where these pumps have to be used, would it not be a profitable industry for some one in Manitoba—or is there some manufacturer now making them and afraid to use printer's ink in advertising?"

Answer.—We are at a loss about the exact purpose for which this pump is wanted. Is the well a tube one and does it draw so much sand that a special kind of pump is wanted? Usually such pumps are wanted for use in digging to draw out sand or sludge, but not after the well is in use. If the trouble arises after the pump is in place, then a sand pit will overcome it, and we rather think this is what is wanted.

J. C., Oak River—"I believe there is a chopper made in Chicago and La Salle, U.S.A., with plates same as the Maple Leaf, but fitted with a revolving arm for attaching horses, which does away with separate horse power. Could you kindly give me the addresses where I could get a machine of this kind, or the names of manufacturers?"

Answer.—The following American firms manufacture such a grinder: Stevens Mfg. Co., Box 17, Joliet, Ill.; Staver Carriage Co., 76th and Wallace Sts., Chicago, Ill.; Marvin Smith Co., 66 S. Clinton St., 20E., Chicago, Ill.; Dain Mfg. Co., Carrollton, Mo.; Davis Gasoline Engine Works Co., Waterloo, Iowa., and T. L. Phillips, Aurora, Ill.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling).

Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 123 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 20th of the month to ensure classified location in the next month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

## Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the present date? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER, 1898.



## TO OUR READERS.

Since the present publishers took hold of The Nor'-West Farmer, three years ago, a large amount of money and energy has been expended in the effort to produce a farm journal which would be a credit to Western Canada. Its size has been doubled, the illustrations increased by hundreds, the writers trebled, and the best money can secure, being both practical and of college training, the machinery used in its production is of the best made, and in this respect its home is the most complete of any farm journal in Canada. Those employed in the mechanical departments are leaders in their lines, and great care is taken to produce a clear, readable publication. A glance at its pages will, we think, satisfy the most exacting in this regard.

That our efforts have been appreciated we are substantially aware of, but we want to still improve, and to that end seek your aid. The Nor'-West Farmer being the only farm journal printed in the West, by and for Western Canadians, feels that it has a particular claim on the support of western farmers, and we ask our readers to give us their support in advancing its usefulness and influence by each one sending in the name of a new subscriber between now and January. In some districts we know this would be impossible, as we already have practically every farmer now as a subscriber, but where it can be done we wish our readers would assist

us in doubling our subscription list. You will make no mistake in doing so, as it is our intention to make The Farmer more timely and helpful in the future than in the past. Watch for our announcement in the November issue.

## THE PUBLISHERS.

## AID TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE.

The latest budget of Premier Haultain of the Northwest Territories contains a small item of \$2,000 to be applied for improvements in practical agriculture. Part of this money he proposes to use in paying the freight of pure bred stock and the rest to be given as bonuses to farmers who introduce useful experiments in the line of their business. A more useful appropriation it would be difficult to suggest, and it is to be hoped that it will lead to such results that the amount will be doubled or trebled, as the country progresses. The C.P.R. has already practically approved and supported the increase of pure blooded stock by arranging that it shall be carried at half rates locally, and the rates on car lots from the east are very moderate indeed. Grading up of our home-bred stock is one of the surest ways to increase its value, and the rapid introduction of good blood in all lines of breeding is essential to our prosperity as farmers and ranchers.

The judicious apportionment of bonuses in aid of improved agriculture is calculated to bring the country a lot of good at a minimum of expense. Of course, some so-called experiments are not experiments at all. A man with experience of the country and a level practical head could easily forecast the result of crude, ill-considered schemes, and that sort of work deserves no encouragement from any quarter. But the man who, at Edmonton, or Yorkton, or Lethbridge, can show the results of well-planned tests of methods found either successful or indifferent at Indian Head, or of crops such as alfalfa or brome grass, doing his work on a farming scale and not in quarter-acre patches, may at a cost of \$100 or \$200 to the public treasury be able to demonstrate in a plain, practical way what could be learned in no other way at five times the cost. What is good for the soil and environment of one portion of these far-extending Territories may be worthless somewhere else, and temporary aid to the farmer who will undertake to make any such experiment and carry it through to a demonstration, is well entitled to such aid as is indicated in Premier Haultain's budget.

To make the scheme as useful as possible, it would be well for local projectors to confer with the Department of Agriculture and consult such men as Angus McKay, of Indian Head. The Territories need, more than any other part of Canada, well-directed local experiments, and this is one of the surest ways to get them at the smallest possible cost.

## FRUIT FOR WESTERN CANADA.

Hitherto the fruit growers of Ontario have paid but very little attention to the market for fruit of all kinds in Western Canada. Ontario and Quebec points have been the outlet for all the finer fruits, with England as an outlet for apples. A great many of the fruit growers have not bothered their heads about the Manitoba market, because, as they say, there are only a few hundred thousand people out there anyway and one or two shipments and the market would be overstocked. Shipments of surplus stocks of fruit were made every year, too often carelessly handled, resulting in a loss to the shippers, who finally settled down to contenting themselves with smaller profits from near by markets. Only about one-half of the acreage planted to fruit in Ontario is now bearing, and, unless a good market opens up fruit men will be in a bad position. The success that is attending the efforts of the Government to establish a market for Canadian fruit and vegetables in England points to one means of relief. Cold storage is destined to be a great thing for the fruit grower as well as the dairyman. By

it the more tender fruits can be shipped longer distances than ever have been attempted before. Then to this must be added improved methods of packing and an improved shipping case. With these facilities at hand, Ontario fruit-growers are now looking more hopefully to the future of their business. These improved facilities also mean something to Manitoba and the Northwest. It will mean better fruit and altogether likely more reasonable prices for the people here, because we will have another competitor in the field. British Columbia is rapidly coming to the front as a fruit-growing country, and a lot of fruit from there has been sent into Manitoba this year. Some of it, to be sure, did not arrive in very good condition, but the growers there will learn how to ship it properly and also the best stage of ripeness at which to pick. Our people do not care whether the fruit comes from B. C., Ontario, or from across the lines. We would, of course, prefer to buy from those of our own country, if they can supply us with what we want. With proper facilities for shipping the fruit here, and the receipt of reasonable prices, the Ontario fruit-grower will soon realize the valuable market that exists here for his fruit, and which he has so long neglected.

## J. A. RUDDICK LEAVES CANADA.

In the last issue of The Farmer mention was made of J. A. Ruddick's refusal to accept the tempting offer of the New Zealand government to act as their dairy commissioner. Since then the offer has been renewed with an increase of \$500 in salary and all transportation expenses paid. Mr. Ruddick has accepted this last offer, and Canada loses one of the brightest of her young dairymen. He has a thorough training in all dairy matters and exceptional skill in manufacturing dairy products. Prof. Robertson, our own dairy commissioner, has always expressed a high appreciation of Mr. Ruddick's work and ability, and only recently said at a dairy convention that no man understood the many ideas underlying good dairy practice better than he, and that his conclusions and judgments were always right. Mr. Ruddick now carries the skill and knowledge he has acquired in Canada to another country. As Canadians, we are proud of him—proud that Canada has added another to the list of successful dairymen that have gone forth from her borders to spread the gospel of good butter and cheese. We wish him all success in his new field of labor.

There is, however, another aspect to the subject. Mr. Ruddick goes to put in practice in another country his superior abilities and to try and develop dairy products that will come into direct competition with our own on the markets of the world. Our dairymen must not, therefore, slacken their hand in their efforts to capture the British butter market, nor become careless in holding her enviable position in the cheese market, so that Canada may still maintain her high reputation for fine dairy products.

## GRADING IN MINNESOTA.

Last year, when the question of wheat grading and mixing was up for discussion, The Farmer gave a pretty full account of the methods employed by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission in grading and handling the spring wheat crop of the Northwestern States, nearly every bushel of which passes through the hands of Minnesota inspectors. Their inspection has been about as satisfactory to all parties interested as it is possible to make it. But there has been of late a good deal of kicking among the elevator men over there, and it is likely that much of the trouble will be found to lie at the door of the original producer. The hot language used by the kickers has brought out an explanation from Mr. Clausen that suggests a good deal. Over there much more cleaning has been, as a rule, done on the farm and at the local elevators than is being done just now. But Mr. Clausen maintains, and very properly, that it is improper to



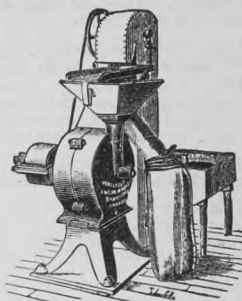
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WRITE  
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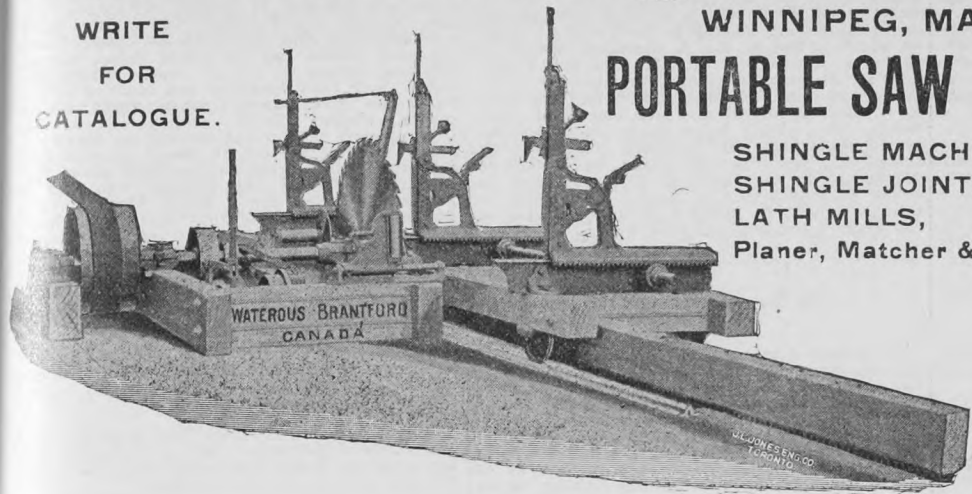


WOOD SAW RIGS.

DRAG SAW RIGS.

## CHOPPERS

MADE OF FRENCH BUHR STONES.



lower the standards to suit shortcomings in the grain inspected, and has the hearty support of the class of farmers who raise clean grain and handle it properly and tells the others why he is obliged to give them an inferior grading. Some of it is smutty. There is a deal of oats, barley, flax, cockle and kingheads in other lots. In short, it is badly grown and badly harvested. Wheat from soft land, bleached by exposure and threshed from the stook or full of impurities, must go for what it is worth. The business of the inspectors is to give grain a grading strictly on its merits and stick to the standards fixed by the state authorities for their guidance.

It is worth while for us here to know the situation down there. They compete with us in the markets of the world and changes, if any, in the quality of what they sell should be understood here. Mr. Clausen says he expects to be able to give a better grading to stacked wheat than is possible for what has been hastily and improperly handled, which is in substance what has been pointed out all along in our own columns.

### INFLATED REPORTING.

One of the Manitoba farmers' worst enemies is the City reporter. Year by year our newspapers have been flooded with reports and interviews between the reporters of City newspapers and grain merchants who have gone over the country for a fortnight or three weeks, coming back with glowing reports of the prospective or present yield of our "vast wheat fields." The reporter who takes down this has next to no knowledge on the matter and puts down whatever he is told, the more roseate the colors the better for his purpose. This thing has been going on as long as we can remember and this year about as profusely as ever before. Of course such information from such high authorities is sent wherever grain reports go and has its own share in depressing the market value of our most abundant and most precious crop. The dealer has an obvious reason for showing that what he wants to buy at the lowest possible figure is abundant, but the prudence of the farmer who lends himself to this sort of crop reporting can hardly be boasted of. In the case of government crop reports, motives of local pride sometimes tend to produce the same results. So and so of the rival municipality has reported an average of 20 bushels, we can't afford to take a back seat and down goes the figure 20 or 22, where 18 would be a more reliable estimate.

—Our western horticulturists have succeeded in raising a good many monster vegetables, but they will need to do some hustling to get ahead of a cabbage raised at Newmill, near Hawick, Scotland. As it grew, and stripped of all the earth on its roots, it weighed 71 lbs., and was 6 feet 6 inches in diameter. Its owner has still two fellows growing in his garden. One at Indianford the other day made 45 lbs., and somebody says the story was a "whacker."

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Drovers' Journal (Chicago), in its report from Montreal, the last week of September, says:—"A careful observer thus sums up the Western cattle situation: Manitoba has scarcely any cattle for export this year. What she has are only fit for stockers. Some have been shipped this fall to the United States. Export cattle come from Yorkton district, Alberta and Saskatchewan, with perhaps a few loads from Manitoba, north of Russell."

A recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette contains the impressions of a capable American stockman who has just visited the breeding grounds of the best English Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, who says, "I saw at Birkenhead, where the foreign cattle are slaughtered, a shipload of Argentine cattle and they showed better breeding than the U.S. cattle. I saw them there at the same time. They were high grade Shorthorns and Herefords, but not so well finished as the Americans. They had been 30 days on shipboard and were in excellent trim. The South American breeders are buying the choicest breeding cattle of Britain at prices that would paralyze us. We have an advantage over them in ocean rates, but it will require more careful breeding if we are to hold our own in the world's markets."

Put these two statements by well-informed men alongside each other and we have the two essentials of success in the production of beef for the English market. Improved breeding and feeding are necessary if Western products either from the States or Canada are to take a high place. The States only send their best cattle to England and their feeding is ahead of ours. It is time for us to consider our ways and see if we cannot find some way to get our range cattle a little nearer perfection.

—The rural municipality of Woodlands has, at its last meeting, passed a by-law making it unlawful to have an open well on any land not enclosed by a lawful fence, unless sufficiently guarded. The councillor for the ward is authorized to enforce the by-law, and when necessary to let contracts for guarding dangerous wells, and he is to be allowed two dollars per day as fees therefor. This policy cannot too soon be followed up by every municipality in the country.

—At the annual convention of the chemists of the experimental stations, statistics, compiled with great care, were given, showing that from 5 to 15 per cent. of the entire food supply upon the American market is adulterated. Worse than that, at least 10 per cent. of this food is injurious to health. It just seems as though men deliberately study and plan how to adulterate food that they may take advantage of their fellowmen, and that too without any regard to the injury they may inflict. Let us be constantly on our guard and keep Canadian products pure.

—Sir William Crookes, president of the British Science Association, in an inaugural address at the recent opening of that association, told his

hearers that in about 30 years the world's wheat supply would be getting utterly inadequate to the requirements of its growing population. There was a sage, who, a century ago, troubled the scientific world about the same difficulty. The trouble of the hour, in this province at least, is that wheat is so abundant we cannot make a decent profit out of its production. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." This is a good big world, and the available food production still far outruns consumption.

—The prospects before the farmer as the Nor'-West Farmer goes to press are not very bright. Harvesting is proceeding very slowly throughout the province. Fully one-half the grain is still not threshed, a large proportion of it not even stacked. The heavy rain of September 23rd delayed work for quite a time, and before a great deal could be done the worst storm of the season was on, that beginning on Oct. 1st, ending in sleet and snow, which in the north of the province was quite deep. Before the grain was ready to handle again another heavy rain has come, soaking everything. The later it gets now the more difficult it is going to be to get the grain into stack or to get it threshed. Farmers will need to make use of all their opportunities or winter will find a large amount of grain still in the stook.

—The annual meeting of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association was held in Brandon on September 23rd. The directors' report showed a most favorable condition of affairs. The principal business transacted was the election of officers for the next year. The directors placed on record their appreciation of the services of the retiring president, S. A. Bedford, who has labored earnestly for nine years for the success of the annual fair. The following directors were appointed: S. A. Bedford, J. A. Christie, W. J. Lindsay, Peter Payne, W. J. Fleming, Arch. McPhail, Wm. Ferguson, Joseph Henderson, T. E. Kelly, Wm. Middleton, R. E. A. Leech, Robt. Hall, John Hanbury, Hy. Nichol and R. M. Matheson. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following executive officers were chosen: President, John A. Christie; 1st vice-president, R. E. A. Leech; 2nd vice-president, Wm. J. Lindsay.

—A short time ago an item of news appeared in some English papers to the effect that a shipment of Canadian bacon had been condemned as unfit for food. This was carefully reproduced in several American publications as a proof of the unreliability of even the best Canadian bacon. The importers have now written to the same papers that the steamer on which this bacon was shipped had been stranded on her voyage and the bacon so much affected by delay that the insurance company accepted it as a total loss and paid for it in full. The condemnation of the damaged pork was a necessary preliminary to the payment of this insurance. The bacon never was offered for sale, and the mare's nest whose discovery was so promptly reported by our American cousins had nothing in it. It is not very likely that the true aspect of this particular case will reach one out of ten who first heard of it, but, however that may be, Canadian bacon is still in a fair way and likely to continue so.

## Live Stock Impounded.

The following live stock have been impounded since the last issue of The Nor'-West Farmer :-

Caron—One pony mare, aged, color sorrel, with few white hairs, branded S on left hip. A. H. Powell, Caron, Assa.

Gainsborough—Three spring pigs, color black, with white heads. A. M. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Assa.

Hanover—One ox, color red and white, spotted, right horn broken, about 8 years old. Jacob J. Wiebe, 10, 5, 5e, Gruenthal, Man.

Langenburg—Seventeen head of cattle, all aged all colors. P. Schnider, Langenburg, Assa.

Langford—One cow, color red, with short tail, white star on head and other white marks on flanks, about 4 years old; also one heifer, color red, 3 years old. Robert Gordon, NE 34, 14, 14.

Lumsden—One mare, color dark bay, about 5 years old, white stripe on face, branded A on nigh shoulder. Ed. Smith, Lumsden, Alta.

Miniota—One pony mare, color bay, about 8 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot. W. H. Lynch, 16, 15, 26w, Beulah, Man.

Moose Jaw—One pony, aged, color buckskin, white face, lame in front feet. H. L. Fysh, Moose Jaw, Assa.

Moose Jaw—One horse, aged, color brown, white star on forehead, no brand. Jas. Campbell, Moose Jaw, Assa.

Neudorf—One cow, color red, 6 or 7 years old, branded C C F. H. Wirth, Neudorf, Assa.

Rockwood—One sow, color black, about one and a half years old. Alex. Matheson, 12, 13, 1e, Stonewall.

Russell—One mare, color sorrel, aged, white stripe on face, club brand on left hip, white on right hind legs between fetlock and hock. Wm. Cumming, 18, 19, 28, Binscarth, Man.

Saskatchewan—One mare colt, color brown, white star on forehead, black legs, small white patch on heel of left hind foot; one horse colt, color dark buckskin, white stripe down face, dark stripe along back, dark tan round legs, right hind fetlock white. P. H. Spencer, 13, 20, 29.

Sifton—One mare, color brown, rather wild, about 10 years old, collar marks, white stripe on face, branded "P" on left shoulder, well bred, strayed on my farm about Aug. 1st last. Claimant to give necessary proofs and pay expenses. John J. Arsenault, 5, 10, 24, Oak Lake, Man.

Winnipeg—One yearling heifer, color red, with white spots on both hindquarters, also white spots on both front legs, top of left ear cut off. F. Collins, Winnipeg.

## Manitoba School Land Sales.

Sales of school lands will be held in Manitoba during November and December, at which opportunity will be given the public of securing farms. The sections to be disposed of are said to be conveniently situated as far as transportation facilities are concerned, none of them being more than a few miles from the towns in which the sales will be held. The lands will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, so that everybody will have an equal opportunity, the lowest upset price being \$5 per acre and the highest \$15 an acre, the average being about \$7. There is a feeling in Manitoba that the terms upon which these lands have been sold in the past, one-fifth in cash and the balance in four years, are not as satisfactory as they would be if the time of payment were further extended. While the disposition of the government is to extend the time, it is found that in reference to the coming sales it will be impossible to depart from the regulation, as it is a matter of statute law. The government have had regard to the convenience of settlers by arranging for a wide distribution of selling permits and by the selection of places where it is believed the greatest demand for land exists. Sales will take place as follows :-

- November 19, Brandon.
- November 20, Virden.
- November 21, Oak Lake.
- November 21, Carberry.
- November 22, McGregor.
- November 22, Morden.
- November 22, Portage la Prairie.
- November 22, Souris.
- November 23, Miami.
- November 25, Gladstone.
- November 25, Emerson.
- November 28, Birtle.
- November 29, Crystal City.
- November 30, Rapid City.
- December 1, Killarney.
- December 1, Melita.
- December 3, Boissevain.
- December 3, Baldur.
- December 5, Holland.
- December 6, Deloraine.
- December 7, Winnipeg.

All sales will be at 1 o'clock, except that of Birtle, which will be at 10 a. m.

## Grain Standards.

The standards for the current season have been fixed by the board, which met at Winnipeg the first week of October. The standards selected were: Extra Manitoba hard; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hard; Nos. 1 and 2 Northern, and No. 1 frosted. There is a slight difference between this and last year's standards. Last year there was no frosted wheat grade or No. 3 Northern. Owing to the very limited quantity of oats and barley sent in, no standards could be fixed for them, and a sub-committee will attend to them later on. Extra hard will this year more than ever before, be a purely fancy grade. It is not expected that there will be much frosted wheat, except at a few late cold points, but still it is incumbent on the board to fix a standard by which such lots can be graded. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a group engraving of the grain standards board at work.

## A Sudden Death.

By sudden death on the morning of Sunday, October 10th, one of the oldest landmarks among the business men closely connected with western agriculture has been removed from our midst. A live Canadian, with fine business instincts, Mr. F. A. Fairchild, after the home training on his father's farm, which lies at the foundation of the after successes of so many of our best business men, crossed to Illinois, where he for some time did business in shipping stock to the Chicago market. As early as 1873 his



Frank A. Fairchild,

Late President of The Fairchild Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

brother-in-law, Mr. H. S. Wesbrook, had taken hold of the implement business in Winnipeg, where Mr. Fairchild soon joined him. The firm of Wesbrook & Fairchild was always to the front in handling the very best goods, and when that was dissolved, Mr. Fairchild built up for himself a splendid business chiefly as a wholesale jobber in agricultural implements of all sorts. The size and success of that business is ample proof of the ability and popularity of the man at its head. As an active director of the Winnipeg Industrial, and in many other ways, Mr. Fairchild took a useful and honored place. His genial face was familiar far and wide, and his many friends will join us in heartfelt regret at his too early removal.

## A New Text Book.

"Agriculture" is the title of a new text-book on agriculture by C. C. James, M.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and formerly Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The aim or purpose of the book is to give the first principles of the science of agriculture and to show their application to the art of agriculture. In the limited space at the author's disposal there was not room to go exhaustively into the subject and no attempt has been made to give instruction as to how to perform any of the ordinary farm operations. The object has been rather to explain the underlying principles of many of the operations on the farm and the growth of plant and animal life. The whole story is told in simple language, and made very plain. It is most interesting reading and all superfluous matter has been dropped, in fact, there is hardly an unnecessary word in the book. The work shows that great pains have been taken in its preparation, for the material has been most

pleasingly woven together. Beginning with the seed, the author leads on to the plant and to the soil. Starting with things with which the scholar is familiar he leads up to things new to him and to the how and why of the things seen. Seven chapters are devoted to the Plant; three to the Soil; nine to the Crops of the Field (including weeds, insects, rotation of crops and diseases of plants); six to the Garden, Orchard and Vineyard; ten on Live Stock and Dairying; and one each on Bees, Birds, Forestry, Roads, and the Rural Home, with an appendix giving a list of trees, shrubs and weeds, with their botanical and common names. Hints are given about making collections of plants, weeds, insects, grains, etc. At the close of each chapter the conclusions drawn are nicely summed up and in many chapters suggestive questions bring out the most salient feature of the points just studied. The book is not intended for pupils alone. Many farmers will profit by studying this most useful book. It will explain to them many of the puzzling things about farm practice, and a copy should be in every farm home in Western Canada as well as in every teacher's hands. It is well illustrated.

—C. W. Peterson has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories.

—The Patrons of Industry have decided to disband their organization, but a committee was appointed to watch legislation and "to sound the alarm when danger threatens."

—The Dominion Government have agreed to give a subsidy to start a direct service from Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Great Britain. Cold storage is also provided for in the agreement. Five years ago P. E. I. exported no cheese; this year there will be 40,000 boxes to ship.

Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, write:—"We are offering an extra good lot of young Shorthorns, in fact, the best we have ever offered. As we are out of the show business, nothing will be reserved. We claim to have the best herd of Shorthorns in Canada and have taken more prizes than any two herds in Canada during the last seven years, which includes 39 herd prizes, without ever having been defeated. All stock offered for sale is of our own breeding, and we will guarantee all bulls to leave stock; if not, to replace them with others that will."

## WINDMILLS.



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## DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box, 970—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man. [1927]





## Summer-Fallow.

This is not exactly the season for fallowing, but is a very good time, this year especially, for seeing and reflecting on the effect of last year's work. This season has been, through repeated and unexpected rain falls, a very harassing one for this kind of work. In eastern Manitoba especially, with its long hoarded store of annual weed seeds, and too familiar thistle patches, the repeated rains have caused excessive weed growth on the fallows. Before saying anything about this year's work, we may look at a sample or two of last year's work. That of Mr. Brader, on Sturgeon Creek, on which the cultivator was mainly used, was last year reported on by us at the time the work was being done. French weed had almost ripened on it before cultivation was started. But cultivation, with the harrow coming in pretty frequently, started and killed an enormous quantity of foul seeds. Thistles did not show all over, and can still be seen to some extent this year in the wheat crop. But the stand of wheat is high class, with, as was to be expected, a good deal of French weed in the bottom, whose growth was severely checked by the more desirable crop. The land has perhaps never made so clean and satisfactory a return.

At Stony Mountain penitentiary, where one plowing and repeated harrowing were last year used, the wheat crop is especially clean and good, all weeds but wild oats being snowed under, is it not probable that last year there was not enough moisture to stimulate the germination of the oat seeds, which lay dormant till this spring's influences started them into growth? Are wild oats too sluggish to start unless they can get a really good beginning?

It may be said that so far as we can learn from direct personal observation, the crops this year, following careful fallowing, are good and clean, often very good. This year's fallow at Stony Mountain has been given a second plowing, specially aimed at the wild oats, which are their worst weed. At Mr. Drader's the second plowing has also been done (first week of September), mainly to get at the thistles, which, when once well grown, are much too tough to be cut by the ordinary cultivator. At one or two other points noted by the writer the thistles have been allowed to grow till so tough in the stalk that the cultivator misses a good many of them. But the question at once arises, Was there first a careful plowing of such fields, so as to turn the thistles upside down, or was the cultivator used to disperse with the plow, and blamed for not cutting out old roots that it was never proposed by the makers to operate on?

Our opinion, after carefully investigating this point—the failure of cultivators to kill thistles—is that they are due to the attempt to disperse with the plow altogether in the cleaning of fallow. Thistles are allowed to grow all spring—they get tough in the stalk and the cultivator fails to kill some of them. Had they been plowed at that stage and the cultivator used to cut down the second growths, when they were young and tender, and as often after as they showed up, that crop of thistles would have been cleaned out for good. It is unfair to ask of any implement what it never was meant to do, and then brand it a failure because it was invented as a cultivator and not to do the work of a plow.

For those who had sufficient horse power and vigilance this has been a great year to start and kill weeds. But on the stiffer clay of the Red River Valley the land has been completely water-soaked, and often could not be touched for weeks at a time. Surface cultivation of any kind was impossible and rank crops of weeds have sprung up. That and the battered condition of the soil has made in many cases a second plowing the only means of preventing late fall seeding of the foul seeds and getting the land sweetened by letting in the air. Such land will by next spring be quite firm enough as a seed bed for wheat, but on lighter soils where the same means of clearing weed growths had to be resorted to, the land is bound to be very loose when the seed is put in.

At Sturgeon Creek, where H. W. White, of Carberry, has this summer been getting his first practical acquaintance with Red River weeds, he fallowed with the view of getting the foul seeds to grow and afterwards seeding down a good sized field to brome grass. On this, the middle of Sept., is a stand of mustard, French weeds, etc., that ought to make any ordinary farmer open his eyes pretty wide. The French weed will ripen a good deal of its seeds before the snow flies. For the stand of Brome under this mass of weed growth we have not much fear. We would like to see an acre or two mown now to give the grass a chance to see the light. But we think the weeds will help to protect the grass, and if the French weed stands up early to seed next spring the mower can be

run over it and clear the air to let the brome make a liberal growth, as it is sure to do if not winter-killed. Anyway, this stand of brome will be a new thing for the old river farmers to look at.

Mr. White has since run the mower over this field, and the weeds that have been cut off will act as a kind of mulch and help protect the brome grass during the winter.

## Green Cut Wheat.

Ten years ago a farmer who was a bit of an oracle wrote in a well-known farm paper that one of the surest ways to get No. 1 wheat, with a good bright sample, was to cut a few days before the grain was fully ripe. He also dressed us down a bit because we could not see his way. Our theory is, and always has been, that the soil is the main element in wheat growing, and though it may help a little to cut a couple of days before full ripeness, a good deal of damage is done by blind adherence to this idea of cutting a little on the green side to ensure a bright sample. If there is quality in the wheat itself to start with, the way to make the most of it is to give it time to sweat in the stack till its best color is brought out. This has been a bothersome season all through, and people naturally want to push work when the weather is right. But this, we are confident, has led, in too many cases, to early cutting and threshing off the stook with the natural consequence—loss of a step in grade. Nobody likes to be held up as a frightful example, but we have already collected a good few pocketfuls of such wheat and expect to see and hear of many more. This is not a year for fancy samples. There has been too much rain and straw, and the yield and quality will most of it be only moderate, but it is a pity to lower the grade if we can avoid it. For the reputation of the country something should be put up with now and then. Our own quiet conviction is that our reputation abroad this year, as far as exhibitions are concerned, will be best maintained by the use of last year's samples. A fine day, a convenient threshing gang and limited time and opportunity are reasons that sometimes justify undue haste. Wheat that has got off color by too early ripening may, we think, be improved by lying on a roomy barn floor till it sweats a little at that stage.

## Swamp Fever.

We have been all round among the people who are having horses die and lots more that keep dwindling and sickly just when they are wanted for work. Mares, we are told, are much harder hit than horses, but anyway there has been extensive loss of farm horses, and it has been worse this year than any previous summer. We assume that there never was an effect without a cause, and the knowledge of that cause might help us either to cure or avoid the trouble. We have asked all round and are satisfied it is almost entirely due to the poisonous germs in the swamps where our horses graze when running idle. The scarcity of hay made many turn out their horses that otherwise would have fed in the house, and the continuous showers and very hot spell of the Winnipeg fair week would make the poison more virulent. Horses that were sleek and fat when taken in for mowing, shrunk and sickened and died in spite of good care and medicine, though, of course, those taken in good time, with medicine and rest, had many more chances in their favor. But strength avails little against fever, and we are sure this disease is exactly parallel to typhoid in the human subject, and due almost entirely to similar causes.

We find that people who have watered their horses all along from good wells never have a sick horse, while all round those drinking only from swamps are sick and die, sometimes at very short notice. At one place where a spring in the swamp is frequented no horse dies, while a short way off, where swamp water is the only drink, many sicken and some die.

We write this now because we want to draw attention to the possibility of avoiding the trouble. There is more water this year than ever before, a quarter of the area of some districts has been covered with it in the hottest season, and we are sure we have had far above the average of horse sickness. If others see as we do, then it would be sound economy to take more trouble in providing spring water for the horses. We also see easygoing folks bringing on trouble by having loose boxes and stables lying with muck a year old on the floors when they ought to be well cleaned out and open to sun and air, which are the best disinfectants in the world. Next spring, when a foal or two dies of navel poison, the ripe fruit of this carelessness will be gathered.

This season there has not been nearly as much smut in wheat as last season. There was, however, a certain amount of smut and a good deal of rust in some oat fields. One or two farmers whom we have come across, who tried the Bordeaux mixture, recommend it as being the best thing they ever used. The receipt and methods may always be had by applying to the government experimentalists.

## A Scrub That Pays.

We have got a little insight this last summer on calf feeding where we certainly were not looking for it. We bought in February a young Mennonite cow, grade Shorthorn with a black and white calf at her foot. Our Mennonite friends, if not just up to date at every point, are not always sleeping. They can fix a calf to a cow that has slipped calf or gone astray in other ways and sell as if she had dropped it ten days ago. We have had four such from them, and this one we guess was of that sort. We gave \$21 for her and the calf, and had to put the calf away in a week, as it seemed thinner every day. More for curiosity than anything else, a mite of a calf from a little Ayrshire heifer was put on her and some good feed kept at her till grass came. That calf went to a butcher for \$8, and he was pleased with his bargain. Another useless thing was put to her, and that sold at \$8. No more weedy calves were in sight and the cow was milked perhaps a fortnight. Another heifer dropped a calf, which was promptly adopted as No. 4 for the season and cared for as affectionately as the rest, and is now doing well. We are told the mother is now in calf, which we very much doubt, but it is possible. Any way, the cow has paid for herself in calves, and we have still a nice beef block. We never thought her worth anything to milk, but she must give good milk if not abundant. This is the first case we have ever known of a cow suckling four calves in one year, with still the chance of going one better, and we would like to hear from anyone along this line.

Sometimes it is a good plan, where a row of cattle stalls has a wall at the rear, to have, say, every other stall partition a little longer than the others, and have a strong gate hinged to the wall at the rear and so arranged that it may be swung to fasten to the stall post, and thus form an improvised box stall. Two or three of these at the end of the stable farthest from the door are very handy for calves, yearlings or newly-calved cows, or they can be used in the regular way, just as desired.



There is implanted in every man a love of life strong enough to make him tremble and kneel before death when he thoroughly recognizes its approach. The trouble with men is that they do not recognize death unless it comes in some violent or rapid form. Consumption kills more men than wars, famines, plagues and accidents, but its approach is insidious, and men do not realize that they are in its clutch. While consumption is a germ disease, the bacilli will not invade sound and healthy lungs. The lungs must first be in a diseased condition.

First a man feels a little out of sorts. Probably he is overworked and has given too little time to eating, sleeping and resting. His appetite falls off. His digestion gets out of order and his blood does not receive the proper amount of life-giving nutriment. The liver becomes torpid and the blood is filled with impurities. These are pumped into every organ of the body, building up unhealthy, half-dead tissues. The most harm is done at the weakest spot, and most frequently that spot is in the lungs. A slight cold leads to inflammation, the bacilli invade the lungs and we have a case of consumption.

Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It restores the lost appetite, makes the digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, builds new and healthy flesh and drives out all impurities and disease germs. It cures weak lungs, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. No honest druggist will recommend a substitute.

Mrs. Ursula Dunham, of Sistersville, Tyler Co., W. Va., writes: "I had a pain in my side all the time, had but little appetite and grew very thin. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' promptly cured the pain, restored my appetite and increased my weight."

## Take Stock.

The ship captain who would run a single voyage without writing up his log would be discharged for his negligence as soon as he came into port, or the merchant who would attempt to operate his business without ever taking stock or striking a trial balance would soon come to be considered a back number, but it would be interesting to know how many of the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories there are who keep even a tolerably strict account of their business, and are able at the end of the season to tell exactly how many acres they have had in crop, how much that crop has cost them, how much the increase has been, what its value has been, what their receipts and expenditures have amounted to, and finally to figure out in dollars and cents the exact profit and loss of their business. While we know of some who can do this, we are afraid they are few and far between.

We had the pleasure of interviewing a farmer the other day who had the matter so well in hand that he was able to give us the whole particulars of his farm operations for the past year, and we took down a few of the figures thinking they might be of interest to other readers, and perhaps worth a comparison. He is a good farmer, living in a good locality, but one where the crop this year is light. His farm of 500 acres has good buildings, is well stocked and is supplied with first-class implements. He estimated all these together a year ago to be worth \$12,500, or at the rate of \$25 per acre, inclusive of the other stock-in-trade of his business. This year he had 225 acres of crop and 75 acres of summer fallow, which is about his average. Something like two-thirds of this crop was wheat and averaged 14 bushels to the acre. The oats averaged 25 bushels, and the barley 30 bushels. His wheat has been well harvested and was worth to him 60 cents per bushel, and the market value of wheat for sale, after deducting enough for bread and seed, nets him \$1,130. From the animals which the rougher lands and the straw, rough grains and other feed have produced he has, besides keeping up his stock, sold \$395 worth of cattle (which went at the low rate of \$2.60 live weight), and \$110 worth of hogs at \$3.75 live weight. These three sources furnish him gross receipts of \$1,635. Against this he places as disbursements \$450 hired help (including his own wages, \$195 outlay in implements, and taxes, threshing and a great many other items, totalling \$1,008, leaving a balance of \$627. This will be found to be just \$2.00 over and above 5 per cent. interest on actual investment. This is without taking into account the increase in value of the farm or an increase in horses, which, added to these results, make things (considering the lightness of the crops) not unsatisfactory. We have taken down these figures hurriedly, and possibly those who keep accounts may find that they are not a fair average for the ordinary farm, but a comparison with them of your own experience may not be unprofitable. If you do not keep any accounts, do you not think it would be a good plan to start this autumn and try the scheme for the coming year? It's nice to know where we are at. Another thing—it pays.

## The Dairy Cow.

The dairy cow and her calves is always a topic worth considering. There is no sure best way, and it is curious to find the various blends of blood that can be found in a herd of good milking cows that are not strictly dairy bred. We find that the every-day dairymen of the towns of Manitoba, and on nearly all of her farms, wants to buy a cow (he never dreams of breeding her) that can be milked right on, and with liberal feed can be made at the close of her milking period into a good beef carcass. And that is the cow most of our farmers want, too. How is she to be got. Somebody must breed her. The dairy Shorthorn bull, if a good and kindly feeder, may be used, and is often used with considerable satisfaction, on the common cows of the country. His steer calves are not perhaps of the best Cruickshanks model. But they are growthy, and, along with the best Shorthorn grades make up more than three-fourths of the beef stock of the country.

It is surprising what nice calves a good grade Ayrshire cow will throw to such a sire. They are fairly large and kindly feeders as steers. The cows of this cross are good and found everywhere.

Then we have the Ayrshire bull on a good sized dairy cow. We like him much, but don't find his stock grow to fill the eye as we would like. But we do like the heifers as cows, though they are on the small side. The steer calves are not fit for export, too small as 3-year-olds, and till we know better we would veal the most of them.

But we have of late years been a good deal taken with the Holstein cross. Nobody wants a Holstein grade steer as beef, though one in ten of them, when the dam is a good blocky country cow, may be fairly fleshy. We, for one, would never raise a grade Holstein bull calf. But he is often a good size when dropped, and if vealed for six weeks, can be readily sold as veal, a very wise use to make of him. But we see a lot in the females. As pretty and promis-

ing a heifer as we ever owned is a good sized red and white, from a neat Red River cow and grade Holstein bull. Had he been pure our heifer would have been nearly black. Most of the grades of common cows by a Holstein bull are blacker than their sires. But they are nearly all strong milkers. The McGuire family, west of Kildonan church, bought several years ago a pure Holstein bull for their common cows, and most of his get are of strong Holstein type. One cow had her first calf in 1895, and has never gone dry since. She is now carrying her fourth calf, and will milk a gallon when she reckons for her next calf. A small proportion of this herd is more beefy than milky, but the owners stay with the Holstein bull all the time, and we think wisely so. We know a very sappy, well-fleshed cow from an Ayrshire bull and grade Holstein cow, but she is quite like a Shorthorn grade in size and quality.

We do not in this writing seek to boom the Holsteins and their grades. They don't need it. What we aim at is to show to farmers who have any Holstein element in their herds, or want a bigger type than the Ayrshire, how in our own observation and experience pleasing and profitable results can be cheaply got by the help of the Holstein. Not in any one way or along any one line can we afford to stereotype our plans for handling and breeding farmers' cattle, and we should be glad to hear more from readers who are also students in this field.

## Bradwardine and Hamiota.

It is always a pleasure to visit a locality where all of the many testimonials of the progress or retrogression of the farmers speak of success and not of failure, and where the visitor knows that the people are doing well without his having to ask anyone else anything about it. Recently a Nor'-West Farmer representative took a trip up through the Hamiota country and saw very many satisfactory evidences of advancement.

The Bradwardine people are, we believe, almost unique in having an active and well-conducted Farmers' Institute at a point a number of miles out from the town. There is a splendid country around this place and the farmers generally seem to be very well-satisfied. There have been quite a number of first-class houses and barns built this season.

C. S. Clendenning has put up a very fine barn 40x60, with stone basement and a stone horse

stable, 20x40, at the end. Running out at right angles alongside the driveway is a stone granary, 25x34, with floor a little lower than that of the barn and arranged to fill from a wagon driven on to the drive. Under the granary is a store room, and spouts of canvas come down from the bins above and allow the grain to be bagged and taken out without shovelling. Mr. Clendenning thinks that it is a good thing to utilize the laws of nature when they come in his way and the scheme is all right, but the farmer who adopts it has to be very careful never to leave the spout running while he goes to town. The reasons are obvious. He has put in a cement-lined stone cistern and runs the eavetroughs into it for watering stock.

Geo. Clendenning has put up a square barn, with stone stables, 54 feet to a side. It is covered by a cottage roof. This is rather a new departure in barn building. It should not catch much wind, and be strong.

Chadbourne Bros., of Ralphton, a little south, have some very good pure-bred horses and cattle. Their imported Clydesdale stallion, "The McKinnon," weighs about 2,000 lbs. and is a very strong, showy fellow. They have also a neat little running stallion and some pure-bred Clyde mares. In Shorthorn cattle they have a very rather nice stock. "Admiral," their red 2-year-old bull, was bred by J. & W. Watt, of Salem, and is very large for his age, weighing about 1,800 lbs. He stood second this season at Brandon. Some of their cows have a little more showing for milk than is generally found among Shorthorns.

About five miles south of Hamiota is "Melrose Stock Farm," and, as the name of the farm indicates, the well-known proprietor, Geo. Rankin, is a son of auld Scotia. He has been doing a good deal in Shorthorn cattle for some years, and has a herd of 20 to 30 pure-breds. In Aug. 1898, however, a wandering cyclone took away his barn, spoiled all his crop and so thoroughly divested him of feed that he has had to go rather slower than usual ever since. This year's crop, though, is a good one, and he is getting things into shape again. He has a fine stone residence, and is one of those farmers who thinks it worth while to have their grounds nicely arranged. The main part of his barn is 34x36, with stone foundation. This has been supplemented this year with an addition, 100x25, placed alongside as a lean-to and arranged for one row of cattle stalls, a root cellar and a row of box stalls. As he has a good supply of small stone convenient, he is paving all the stalls under the stock with stones laid in gravel, and is old-fashioned enough to think that this plan is a little in advance of any of the other newer-fangled schemes—and perhaps he is not

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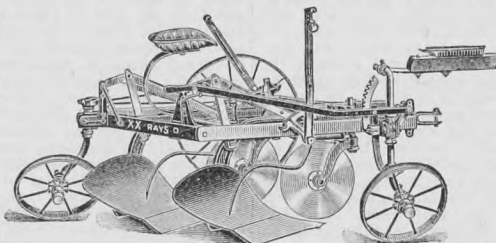
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far out. His 2-year-old Clyde stallion, "Mc-Bear," was bred by J. E. Smith, and took first at Winnipeg and Brandon last year. He has also a span of very pretty mares of about 3,000 lbs., which took 2nd and 3rd as general purpose horses at Winnipeg in 1896, and some young colts which promise to turn out extra well. But Shorthorn cattle are his specialty, and he has a too thin for show purposes. His 2-year-old very even, healthy-looking herd, though rather dull, "Knight of the Rose," was bred by J. & W. Watt. His cows are a strong, showy lot and appear as though they were mostly pretty good "milkers," and a number of young stock which are coming on look as though they will be a credit to his herd. An eight-months'-old roan bull and a white heifer of same age are about the best we have seen this season.

Between Geo. Rankin's and Hamiota we called upon James Park to find out some thing about the new stable which he has been putting up this year, and which he has sided with metallic siding. The stable is 50x44, with 14 feet eaves, and is boarded with two thicknesses of rough lumber with paper between and metallic siding outside up to the loft, and from that up there is one thickness of boards and the siding. The quality of the metallic siding used was No. 2 and No. 3 and cost him \$3.65 per square (every square covers 100 square feet). The metallic siding for the whole thing cost about \$110, and Mr. Park gave us figures to show that the cost of using the two thicknesses of rough lumber to the loft and the one above, together with the metallic, was just a trifle less than it would have been to have used one thickness of rough lumber and matched pine siding for the whole thing. Then the metallic siding is already painted and is fireproof. He is the first in his neighborhood who has used it, but a number of others intend to use this material next spring. It pays to figure these things out before building.

A trip around here would not be complete without a look at J. B. Thomson's Clyde brood mare and her yearling and suckling colts. They are really a splendid trio, and "Lady Almondale," and the two youngsters, both sired by "Auld Muir," are about as symmetrical bred and even in build as one could well get. They are all bays and look a great deal alike. It will be remembered that each one took 1st in her class at both Winnipeg and Brandon this year and that the sweepstakes at the latter place went to the brood mare in 1896 and to the yearling in 1897 and 1898. Many of the other farmers around here have splendid teams, in which they take a great deal of pride.

## Oak Lake.

Being at Oak Lake last week, we took a drive three and a half miles southwest to see W. J. Hellwell's live stock, where we found his buildings nestling among numerous bluffs, making a splendid shelter. He has erected a new windmill, with 40-barrel tank. W. J. was busy doing house work, being a grass widower pro tem, the larger half of his joys having gone on a three months' visit to the east. His herd is headed by 4-year-old Chief of Roseland (21423), which is too well-known as a prize-winner to require any description, having won seven red tickets at Manitoba fairs. Though in splendid condition, Mr. Hellwell could not spare the time necessary to exhibit at the summer fairs this year, but says we will hear from him at the fall fairs. Of his 19 registered cows, all in good condition on grass only, the three gems are the

Duchess of Oak Lake, roan, 5 years old and a beauty, heavy with calf; Rose of Oak Lake, roan, 3 years old, dehorned, heavy with calf, and a splendid handler; and a "grandmother," Duchess of Beresford, bred by J. E. Smith. This cow has won red tickets enough to cover a door, and is in a fair way to drop her seventh calf. She is red, 9 years old, but still in the ring. He has also a good show of young stock. In sheep he has at present 23, all registered Shrops, the flock being headed by a recent purchase from Hon. Thos. Greenway, which is a splendid specimen, and will, as W. J. put it, be hard to beat. His seven other rams are good enough for any one. He has choice poultry of three varieties Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. In the latter class he has an exceptionally good pen.

Thos. Speers was next visited. He has been a breeder of Shorthorns in Western Canada for the past 12 years, and has sold some of the best in the province, among which are Royal Don, winner of the 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg, 1895; Chief of Roseland, 1st and sweepstakes at Brandon, 1896; Jubilee Chief, 1st and sweepstakes at Brandon for Manitoba bred bull, 1898. Mr. Speers has a splendid location, being only two miles east of the lake, a beautiful body of good water, in plain sight from his residence, and is five miles wide by seven long. He has three-quarters of a section, with 200 acres of pasture, giving ample room for grazing. Mr. Speers told us he would show us the ground work of a prize-winner, and after dinner he took us out to see his 14 months' old Lake View Chief (25981), a solid dark red, with a Royal Don head, thick flank, splendid forearm and hip. He is a son of Jubilee Chief, owned by Geo. Allison, Burnbank, and bred by Mr. Speers. In looking over the herd, those most worthy of note are Bertha 2nd, a dark red and white 3-year-old, with a back as straight as a line, broad at hips, with a good head, though dehorned. Bertha 3rd, 2-year-old, very large for her age, broad on loin, extra deep in chest, and, like her half-sister, a splendid head and as good a handler as we have seen in the field. Rosie Dunnor, 6 years old, dark red, from Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. This cow is in good condition, though Mr. Speers assured us she had raised her calf on grass only. Her rump would bring praise to her had she no other good points, but with a sweet head, good eye and hide, also short legs, make her good show or breeding stock, which the calf at foot will bear out. His herd is good all round and worth seeing. Some of the youngsters will no doubt be seen at Winnipeg. This, with a couple of litters of Berks, make up his registered stock.

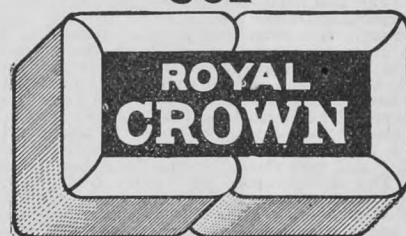
We also called on Robert L. Lang, the well-known breeder, and found him southeast of a maple grove of 2,000 trees, with a fringe of white and black poplar, also a row of 100 evergreens along the front of his garden, in which he has an abundance of raspberries, currants and gooseberries, the other trees making a complete shelter from north and west winds. He took us over a three-acre plot of mangolds and Swede turnips, which will be a particularly good crop. We then took a stroll down to the lake, which forms a fence for one side of his pasture. It has a hard sand bottom and the cattle wade out in it most up to their backs in warm weather. We could not but compare the lot of this stock with those of some we had seen a few days prior, whose only supply of water was from a scooped out hole in the pasture, which was covered with green scum and had an odor thick enough to cut with a saw, and this too for

milch cows. We found his Shorthorns on the lee side of a hill apparently well-contented with their lot. They are good cattle and know it when well treated. In going over the herd, those most worthy of mention are Laurel Lustre, a 9-year-old cow, dark roan, with a great chest and rump, and skin like velvet, a good breeder, as her seventh calf proves. Gaiety of Spruce Bank, a dehorned 5-year-old, light roan, good blocky frame, short legs, also feeding a good calf. Though not being specially mentioned, there are some other good ones among his herd. He also has some high class Berkshires, among which are 20 young ones. Mr. Lang has a brick stable with frame barn on top and attached thereto is a large root house, in which are to be found boiler, pulper, crusher and a good well. We also saw here a nice patch of rye and timothy, which showed a splendid second growth on low land.

## Beresford.

Coming to Brandon from Beresford, we dropped in to see W. J. McComb, and found him in a genial mood, stacking, though for the previous week the weather had been such as to make most farmers look on the dark side of things in general. As soon as we were introduced, Mr. McComb took leave of absence long enough to let us look over his stock, which consists of about 75 head, among which are some very fine specimens of pure-bred Herefords. His stock is in good condition, though he told us that they had not been given any grain since spring, which goes to prove that they are easily kept. After seeing this herd, the writer is convinced that

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dehorning is not a failure, the entire herd being as docile as kittens. Mr. McComb is a strong advocate of dehorning, and holds that they handle and keep in a much better condition after losing all inclination to fight. He has a section of land, and is splendidly situated for stock-raising.

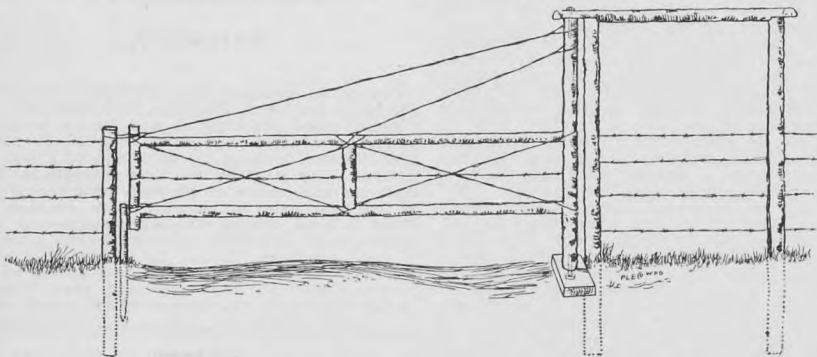
### Hayfield.

A representative of The Nor'-West Farmer found Mr. Chalmers hard at work on the binder, and after having a man relieve him, showed us over the place. He has a bank barn, 44x64, with water tank and crusher inside. The stable is exceptionally well laid out, with a large root house attached. His paddocks are not in very good shape at present, but we saw enough Page wire fence and posts on the ground to fence two sides of the farm and the new paddocks he is laying out. We went over three acres of perhaps the best yield of turnips south of Brandon, which showed the result of being properly weeded and cultivated. His Shorthorns are in good condition, Aberdeen 2nd looking much better than when at the summer fairs. Crimson Knight 1st prize as a calf at Winnipeg and Brandon, is doing well, and Mr. Chalmers is well pleased with his recent purchase. The yearling heifers, Coral 2nd, Lady Aberdeen and Minnie Mine, as well as Lady Windsor, are all animals to be proud of. Mr. Chalmers let out 12 youngsters, the larger half of which were bulls, all registered, and they were a nice lot. His herd are all red, with one white exception. We took a snap shot of his barn with a few of his herd in front of it, which appears elsewhere in this issue, and bidding Mr. Chalmers good-bye, we drove across a 16-acre field of brome and rye grass.

Passing J. T. Hutchinson's, of Hayfield, the other day, and seeing his herd of Holsteins in the field, we stopped and enquired for him. Finding that he had gone to Brandon, and not being an expert handler of bulls, left both of his where they were in the stable, contenting ourselves with taking a snap at a few of the cows on a side hill in the pasture, which we reproduce in this issue.

### A Rustic Gate.

A short time ago we noticed a most useful farm gate a few miles west of Headingly. It was made of light oak poles and the accompanying cut gives a good idea of how the gate was made. Any farmer handy with tools can make



one. The two horizontal poles of the gate are 2 feet apart, the outer end piece of the gate is 3 feet long. The other end piece is about 7 feet long, rests on a piece of plank on the ground and is held in place by a pin, either iron or wood, at each end, as shown in the illustration. The lower cross-pole of the gate is attached to this upright at about 18 inches from the ground. The size of the cross poles would be about two and a half by three inches in diameter at the smaller end and about four inches at the other end. The upright post was about five or six inches in diameter. The braces were twisted tight with a stick after the wire was put on. The upper wire carries the outer end and prevents its sagging. The gate is fastened shut by a loop of wire on the post which falls over the end piece of the gate and another loop of wire fastened to the end piece falls over a stake driven in the ground beside the post. This gate will be found much handier than the loose wire ones so often in use.

We notice a good many of the farmers who are building new barns this season are fitting the stables up themselves. Generally speaking, we think this a very good plan to follow. We have seen lots of stables completely botched by letting the job to some low-priced and careless contractor. There is generally some spare time during late fall and early winter when the farmer can work at these jobs himself, and with the aid of, perhaps, a practical man, a thorough good job may be done and the cost greatly lessened. Not a few stables we have seen have been botched with badly laid floors. This is a very important point in connection with a stable, and cannot be too carefully looked after.

### By the Way.

Many people find it a trouble to mark their grain bags and to keep them. The name is easily obliterated. While visiting a farmer near the city recently, we saw a novel way of marking grain bags that may be welcome news to some. One-half of each bag had been dyed a crimson color. They looked odd certainly, but they would be easily recognized. A few cents worth of dye will mark a large number of bags, and of course any color may be used.

After doing his best, the farmer sometimes misses the mark and sees when too late where he might have improved. An Alexander man tersely puts it that "if our foresight was only as good as our hindsight we would be all right."

Not infrequently we go into a horse stable and see one or two planks kicked out or broken between the stalls, leaving a great hole with perhaps slivered edges for some unfortunate horse to stick his legs through when he lies down. Sometimes the veterinary, as well as the carpenter, gets a job this way. A stitch in time saves—well, oftentimes a man's temper, his money and his horse's value.

Quite a number of the widest awake farmers are catching on to the fact that it pays to have a little workshop and a kit of the more essential carpenter's and blacksmith's tools. Some of them are fitting up a little corner in the barn or granary for this purpose. Others who can use the anvil have a small building away from the barn and have a forge of their own. It is well to have the shop fitted up so that it may be heated in winter if necessary. If it is in a stone basement where stock is kept, this is unnecessary. There are many little leaks of this kind which taken together make the proverbial "muckie." Money carefully spent in hammers, saws, chisels and punches generally pays back fully one hundred cents to the dollar.

It pays to do everything in season as far as possible. The other day we talked to a man who told us of two pieces of backsetting done side by side last year by two farmers on precisely the same kind of land. This year one of them had nearly twice as much wheat to the acre as the other, and everybody wondered at the difference. The knowing ones remembered that last summer the man with the heavy crop did his backsetting in good time and the other man was turning his just before the freeze-up.

grain at all. One man put his stuff up in a bad shape that the whole mass grew together and the threshers could do nothing with it. On the other hand, many of the neighbors of the men have stacks which are all right, or comparatively uninjured. There has been so much rush this season, and so much blind trusting luck that the loss through foul weather has smote heavily upon some of the farmers. The "happy-go-lucky" man who did a bluestone last spring and whose wheat is so smutty and wet, and consequently "tagging" in threshing, is not happy any longer, and considers himself anything but lucky. It is very easy to point out mistakes after they have been made, but some of the stacking which we have seen done this year has been really out of the question. Some of the stacks were simply bundled together. The owners of these have been amongst the heaviest losers, while many cases very good farmers have lost somewhat, but all have our sincere sympathy. In the meantime, let us all in the future take leaf out of the notebook of 1898 and see that we take at least moderate pains in years to come.

"Is it going to pay me to feed elevator screenings this year?" This is one of the knotty questions which many men are again asking.

A number of the farmers of Manitoba are taking practical steps to arrange for an improvement house of some sort. Some of them are not very well versed in mathematics but had no trouble in figuring out that implements as well as live stock, need to be properly wintered—yes, and summered, too. Many of them have not felt able to do exactly what they wanted to do in this matter until now, but does the heart of the thrifty man good every time he sees a farmer making provision of this kind. It does the machinery good, too. Let every farmer who has nothing of this sort spend one whole evening in figuring whether it will pay him to put up a shelter before the snow flies or continue for another year to leave his implements lying around out of doors. If he decides to do anything, the sooner he is at it the better. Every day from this out counts.

We notice in some of the parts where fall plowing has not been so successful that some of the farmers have snatched odd days from harvesting and stacking to do some extra early fall cultivation in the hope that it will give the weeds a chance this fall and turn a better crop next year than that done later.

Plenty of men who have good barns have their feed sheaf oats all stacked out of doors. When asked the reason they just say "mice." They find that it interferes very much with the domestic arrangements of the vermin if they stack outside until after the winter fairly sets in, and then bring the grain indoors. One man said that he kept two weasels in his barn all last winter, and they kept a pretty accurate census of the mice available. Of course, he kept his poultry in another building. Some of those who have used poison for the mice recommend putting it in boxes with holes so small that nothing but a mouse can get in. This they consider safer than putting it out more openly, and almost, if not quite, as effective.

Look ahead. This is a good month in which to arrange for some place to store a good supply of ice for the warm weather of 1899.

A few days ago, in passing along the east end of Oak Lake, we found an old resident grubbing out oak stumps that had been dead 15 years. Many of the roots were quite sound, though dead so long. It reminded us very much of the old hemlocks in the east.

In driving through a field of very late oats, 12 or 15 miles s.e. of Virden, lately, we were surprised to find the trail filled level to the top of the oats with tumbling mustard weed, having blown over the prairie by the high wind prevailing at the time and scattering their noxious seed at every roll, it would seem as though something must be done to prevent this weed from taking possession of our country. It rolled over the crop of oats as though it were level ground.

### Butter that Pleases the Eye.

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## The Markets.

**WHEAT**—The wheat markets have steadily improved during the past week, advancing a little every day except Tuesday, the total advance on the week averaging about 1 1-2c. per bushel. Receipts at primary points in the United States aggregate about 11,000,000 bushels for the week. The export demand is excellent, and that along with the demand from the milling trade, is absorbing the large receipts, and preventing the heavy accumulation which would otherwise take place. As it is the United States visible supply increased almost 2,000,000 bushels last week, and is expected to increase about as much for the current week. The aggregate of the world's visible reserve continues very small, only about three-fourths of what it was a year ago, and less than half compared to same date two years ago. The sowing of winter wheat in the United States is practically completed. It has been sown under most favorable conditions, and over a large area of growth has made a fine start. A considerable increase in the acreage is reported. The wheat crop in Australia is making splendid progress and a large surplus for export is confidently anticipated. The Argentine crop also promises well up to latest reports.

In the local market the trade has been quiet, the volume of business being unusually small for the time of year. The storm of Saturday and Sunday which covered the whole wheat-growing area of the country west of Winnipeg, put a stop to threshing and delivering, and practically prevented the development of a more free market for farmers, which would have doubtless resulted in lower prices, as the price still being paid for Manitoba wheat in this market leaves no margin for profit on export values. In the beginning of the week sales on basis No. 1 hard at Fort William were made at 66c. to 66 1-2c. for delivery all October. The latter part of the week sales on same basis were made at 67c. to 67 1-2c. Straight 1 hard with 7c. per bushel over sales on basis. No. 1 hard on spot, Fort William, has sold at 69c. to 70c. during the last two days. Earlier in the week 68c. was all that could be got. Spot 1 Northern is not wanted at over 65c. at Fort William. Sales on basis No. 1 hard allow of 2 hard or 1 Northern being delivered at a difference of 2c. per bushel. No. 3 hard, 2 Northern and 1 spring are quoted at 66c. at Fort William. No business is reported in scoured wheat, but it may be quoted as worth about 10c. per bushel under No. 1 hard.

**FLOUR**—There is a good demand for old wheat flour at a premium over new wheat, and stocks of old wheat and flour are getting worked off. Not much grinding of new wheat has been done yet, though some new wheat flour is on the market. Country mills have been buying new wheat to start operations, as they were about all out of stock, but they have had to pay liberal prices for wheat, owing to the small quantity offering. Quotations are the same as last week. Prices here to retail dealers: \$2.05 for patent, \$1.85 for strong bakers', \$1.45 for second bakers', and \$1.15 for XXXX per sack of 35 lbs.

**MILLFEED**—There is no accumulation yet. In fact, so far, there has been a scarcity. Prices hold at the decline noted last week. Bran is quoted at \$9 and shorts at \$11 per ton for small lots, with large lots at 50c. to \$1 per ton less, as to quantity.

**GROUND FEED**—Mixed oats and barley chop from new grain is now offering, and prices have taken a big drop from the high prices that ruled on the last crop. Mixed chop is quoted at \$17 to \$20 per ton, as to quality.

**OATS**—The wet weather which prevailed at the close of last week and the beginning of the present week checked the deliveries of oats. Though we are now well into October, the supply of oats continues very limited. There are no old oats left, and so few of the new crop have been marketed that there was hardly enough to supply the demand this week. Railway contractors wanted a few cars, which it took a good deal of skirmishing to supply. In view of the wet weather, the feeling was firmer this week. Shippers demanded 25c. per bushel of 24 pounds for car lots at country points, equal to about 31c. on track, Winnipeg, freight paid, and even at this price they were not prepared to ship promptly. The few farmers' loads brought in brought 28c. to 30c. here. So far the quality shows up poor. The samples sent in for the grain standards board this week were mostly very trashy stuff.

**BARLEY**—A few cars have been taken at 30c. per bushel of 48 pounds for grinding for feed, but the tendency is lower, and as soon as the present scarcity of feed stuffs is relieved, lower prices are looked for. Brewers are offering 30c.

**BUTTER**—Creamery—The market is firm at about the same range as last week. Some of the factories are holding out for 20c. Buyers have paid 19c. to 19 1-2c. as to quality. The pastures have been unusually good this fall, and the make should be large. Seldom has Manitoba had such a favorable season so far as the pasture is concerned.

**BUTTER**—Dairy—The market is firm. Round lots of good average quality bring 13 1-2c. here, and up to 14c. has been paid for choice lots. We hear of some large lots having been bought in the country at 13 1-2c., which is about equal to 14c. here. The supply seems fairly liberal.

**CHEESE**—The local market has been firm and a fraction higher has been paid, ranging up to

9 1-2c. for choice September goods. We quote 9 to 9 1-2c., as to quality, to factories.

**EGGS**—The market is firm. Prices this week show a tendency to advance, 1-2c. to 1c. higher having been paid, owing to light receipts. Fresh stock is selling here at 16c. to 17c., and dealers are paying 15c. here for receipts. Market firm and offerings light.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Pork continues very scarce. Veal is plentiful. Mutton holds steady and at a comparatively high price. There is a wide range in the quality of beef offering, but 5c. to 5 1-4c. is the general price. Mutton, 7c. to 7 1-2c.; lamb, 9c.; dressed hogs, 7c. to 7 1-2c.; veal, 6c. to 7c. beef, 4 3-4c. to 5 1-2c.

**POULTRY**—There is a good demand for poultry, supplies of which have not been sufficient for requirements. Quotations are as follows:—Chickens, 50c. to 60c. per pair, live; spring chickens, 30c. to 50c. per pair, as to quality and size; turkeys, 10c. to 11c. per pound, live weight; ducks, 65c. to 80c. per pair, or 8c. per lb., live weight; geese, none.

**GAME**—Mallard ducks bring 25c. to 30c. per pair; canvas backs, 35c. to 40c., and small varieties, 15c. to 20c. per pair.

**VEGETABLES**—Quotations are as follows:—Potatoes, 25c. to 35c. per bushel; turnips, 20c. per bushel; carrots, 40c.; beets, 40c. per bushel; cabbage, 25c. to 40c. per dozen; celery, 20c. to 25c. per dozen; cucumbers, 10c. per dozen; corn, sweet, 8c. to 10c. per dozen ears; onions, 75c. to 90c. per bushel; green tomatoes, 40c. per bushel. Local ripe tomatoes, 2c. to 3c. lb.; mushrooms, 10c. to 12 1-2c. per lb.; citrons scarce at 1c. to 1 1-2c. per lb.

**HIDES**—Hides easy at unchanged prices. We quote hides, No. 1, 7 1-2c.; No. 2, 6 1-2c.; kip, 6 1-2c. to 7 1-2c.; calf, 7c. to 9c.; deacon skins, 15c. to 25c. each; sheepskins and lambskins, 20c. to 40c.; horse hides, 75c. to \$1.75 each; colts, 25c. each.

**WOOL**—We quote 8 1-2c. to 9c. for unwashed Manitoba fleece.

**TALLOW**—No. 1, 3 1-2c.; No. 2, 2 1-2c. to 3c. SENECA ROOT—Nominal at 19c. to 20c.

**HAY**—The market is firm owing to damage from wet weather. The recent heavy rains, it is said, have flooded some of the hay meadows and done much damage to the stacks. On account of the rains earlier in the season, some farmers left their hay until after cutting grain, hoping the weather would be better, but it has been worse, and such persons have had great difficulty in getting any hay put up. Hay is quoted at about \$6 on cars here for baled per ton.

### LIVE STOCK.

**CATTLE**—Export cattle are quoted in Winnipeg at 3c. to 3 1-4c. and butchers' 2 1-2c. to 3c., as to quality, the latter price for butchers' being an extreme price for choice cattle, such as only a few butchers use for the best class of trade.

**SHEEP**—Prices are steady at 3c. to 3 1-2c. for good to prime animals, the top price being for straight lots of good wethers, and 4c. to 4 1-4c. for lambs.

**HORSES**—Good smooth horses of ten to eleven hundred lbs. weight, \$125 to \$175 each; bronchos, \$25 to \$50 unbroken.

**HOGS**—Offerings are very light. All coming are taken by butchers at 5c. to 5 1-2c. off cars here. Packers are not getting any, but offerings to ship later on are being made more freely.

### MANITOBA COUNTRY MARKETS.

Prices for wheat to farmers, at Manitoba country markets, at points having a 16 1-2c. and 17 1-2c. freight rate at Fort William, ranged at about 52c. most of the week, but notice was sent out on Thursday night to buyers to advance 3c., consequently Friday's prices were as follows: No. 1 hard, 55c.; No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 52c.; No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern, 46c.; No. 1 rejected, 40c.; No. 2 rejected, 36c. Prices, however varied greatly in different markets, according as they were influenced by local conditions. There was a great deal less business doing this week than last, owing to the bad weather. At Winnipeg there was a very heavy rain and thunder storm, lasting all night, on Saturday night last, but in Western Manitoba and Assiniboia the storm was more prolonged, the rain turning to a heavy snow storm. The snow went off slowly and left the roads in bad shape, so that little or nothing has been done at many markets during the week, either in delivering or threshing grain.

### WINNIPEG PRICES A YEAR AGO.

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year:—

Wheat—No. 1 hard, in store, Fort William, 91 1-2c. @ 92c.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.40 @ \$2.45; bakers', \$2.20 @ \$2.25.

Bran—Per ton, \$8.00.

Shorts—Per ton, \$10.

Oats—Per bushel, car lots on track, Winnipeg, 25c. @ 28c. for new.

Barley—A few loads of new sold at 25c.

Butter—Dairy: Shippers buying at 12c. @ 14c., and 19 1-2c. @ 20c. paid for creamery at factory.

Cheese—9 1-2c. @ 10c. paid to factories.

Eggs—Buyers paying 15c. net.

Beef—City dressed, fresh, 4c. @ 5c.

Mutton—5c. @ 6c.

Hogs—Dressed, 6 1-2c. @ 7c.

Veal—5c. @ 7c.

Lambs—7c. @ 8c.

Cattle—Butchers', 2c. @ 2 3-4c.; export, 3c. @ 3 1-4c.

Hogs—Live, off cars, \$4.75 @ \$5.00 per 100 lbs. for best bacon.

Sheep—2 3-4c. off cars here; lambs, 4c.

Seneca Root—16c. lb.

Hides—Green city hides, 6 1-2c. @ 7c. for No. 1.

Hay—Baled, on track, \$5.50 @ \$6.50; loose farmers' loads, \$4 per ton.

Potatoes—20c. @ 25c. per bushel.

Wool—8c. @ 9c. for unwashed fleece.—Commercial.

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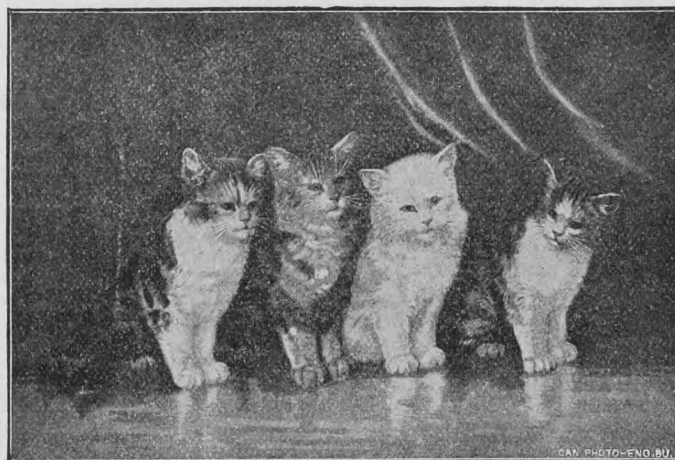
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**LEVER BROS., LIMITED, TORONTO.**



### I Love the Hen.

"There's lots of folks that love a horse  
About as well as they know how.  
We ain't all built alike—of course;  
There's them that do just love a cow  
Above their wives. Some folks will sleep  
When cows and horses have the talk,  
But start a word edgeways on sheep,  
And see the way their tongues will walk.  
And some folks sit up half the night  
To sing the virtues of the hog;  
And I know folks uncommon bright  
Who rub their love thick on a dog.  
I have, as now I must rejoice,  
No quarrel with my fellow men—  
But of all animals my choice  
Forever is the laying hen.  
She ain't so big or yet so stout  
As hog, or horse, or sheep or cow,  
And yet she knows what she's about—  
She pays her bill—that suits me now.  
So let them brag up all their stock  
And satisfy themselves; but, then,  
My mind is made up like a rock—  
You can't fool me, I love the hen!"

—Herbert W. Collingwood.

### Cheap Feed.

Last winter was a very severe one both on fowls and their owners. Every kind of feed was scarce and high priced, and when everything was reckoned up there was perhaps not a fowl in the whole country that had not eaten its head off before May day. The prospects for the present winter are very different. Feed of all sorts is abundant, and will be, for prices are likely to be rather flat, especially for the coarser grains. Then, we have a capital potato crop, and small potatoes are a wholesome and filling diet for poultry or any other kind of stock. In fact, the keep of a good sized flock of poultry this winter will never be missed. The only trouble will be the housing and the trouble of handling the feed regularly and keeping the poultry house clean. The fall is always a busy season on the farm, and such odd jobs as cleaning out and whitewashing the poultry house are never thought of. But it pays, for the bird that is forced to fight for its life against vermin will always be poor, and half the profit of its feed is wasted. Light—sunlight at that—is all important to the health, and it has been demonstrated by universal experience that any animal kept in the dark, most of its time, will get little profit out of the best of food. Vitality is the fundamental principle, and without the proper accessories to hearty, vigorous life the feed must fall short of its best possible results. But these things having a fair share of our attention, the means of wintering cheaply a large quantity of profitable poultry have never been more plainly in sight than they are here and now.

### Feeding in a Nutshell.

P. H. Jacobs, the editor of The Poultry Keeper, is recognized as a leading authority on poultry matters. In a recent number of his paper he gives the following rules for feeding fowls:—

The hen, like the cow, must be given bulky feed. Give her all the chopped clover, scalded, that she can eat.

Separate the layers from the others. You cannot keep old hens, pullets, fat hens and lean hens together, because they do not require the same kind of feeding.

Grain is deficient in lime and mineral

matter, but bran is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral matter.

Beans and peas cooked and mixed with bran, and fed twice a week, is an excellent feed for laying hens.

Linseed or cottonseed cake or meal is excellent for laying hens, but all oily feeds are liable to cause moulting. Use linseed meal in preference. Begin with a spoonful a day and increase to a gill. It is cathartic and may cause looseness of the bowels if given too freely. Cottonseed meal is a good feed, but is rather constipating.

The best feed for laying hens is clover hay chopped fine and scalded. A pail full of chopped clover seasoned with bran, middlings, linseed meal or oatmeal, changing from one to the other occasionally for sake of variety, with beans twice a week, and meat or ground fish will supply more nitrogen than the hen can use.

The secret of getting eggs is to prevent your hens from getting fat. On this point alone The Nor'-West Farmer does not agree with Mr. Jacobs. Always keep your hens at work. An idle hen is never a good layer.

Breed is everything. The machine for converting feed into eggs must be of the best to be had. Anything and everything will not do.

Good, warm shelter saves feed, and the better it is the cheaper and the lower the cost.

Do not compel good laying hens to support the others. Kill the drones.

Do not waste time trying to cure egg-bound hens or persistent case of roup. It is not worth while spending a dollar's worth of time to cure a 50-cent hen.

You cannot go into the poultry business and trust it to a man at \$15 a month. The man may upset your boat. The average farm hand doesn't know a thing about poultry.

You can't produce eggs and lice at the same time—one business is entirely separate from the other.

Leghorns and Brahmas cannot thrive together. Have your flocks uniform. When you send to a breeder for eggs remember that it is stock, not eggs, that you want. You can get eggs at home, but not stock of the kind you wish. Kick away the feed-hopper. Never keep feed before hens continually. Those who feed hens by throwing the grain down or filling feed-hoppers because it is an easy way to feed do not get any eggs.

Condition powders cannot assist a hen to get something out of nothing. If the albumen is not in a large amount of feed it will not be found in a teaspoonful of condition powders.

When your birds have bowel disease change the feed for a day or two, and change the grit. Half the trouble of this kind comes from lack of sharp grit.

From three to four ounces of corn a day is sufficient for a hen. Other grain should be fed, of course, but only the equivalent of the full feed of corn. Feed a variety of feed always, and never enough to have any left over the day. Keep the hens at work, then they will lay.

Poultry fattening stations, as schools, are to be opened by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and Quebec. These stations will be under the direction of Prof. Robertson, who found that in England they were quite a money-making institution. Fowls ordinarily weighing from three to three and a half pounds can, by proper feeding and attention, in about three or four weeks be conditioned up to seven pounds weight. Prof. Robertson informs us that no station will be started at Winnipeg this year, as announced in the daily press, the other two being all that he can look after at present.

## H. A. CHADWICK

ST. JAMES, MANITOBA.



Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Guinea Fowls, and Black African Bantams, Fowls for sale of each variety. My birds are too well-known as prize winners to call for further comment. Write for what you want. Telephone connection with Winnipeg. German Canaries for sale, good singers. Also four or five pure bred sable colored Collie Pups. Right age for training. Beauties.

2170

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Are still headquarters for the leading strains of S. and R. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Black Spanish. I have on hand about 40 head of young stock, and to make room for them I am now offering the bulk of my choice breeding stock for sale in pairs, trios or breeding pens, at low prices, quality considered.

Young stock for sale in fall.  
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GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O.,  
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50 pairs of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at from \$3.00 to \$1.00 per pair. 100 pairs of young Bronze Turkeys, after Sept. 15, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per pair. From prize stock. I also have young stock of different breeds for sale. Write.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

## BLACK MINORCAS

J. DENNER & SON, 295 Fountain St., Winnipeg. Breeders of high class Minorcas, will this season breed from two pens.

No. 1 Pen—headed by brother to the winner of New York Show, 1897, mated to pullets imported direct from Pitts, of England, winner at the Crystal Palace.

No. 2 Pen—Pitts' cockerel and Duff's and Roberts' hens. A limited number of Eggs for setting will be sold from these two pens. 2246

## BUFF COCHINS.

Chicks from my prize-winning pens at reasonable prices, either cock-rels, pairs, trios or pens properly mated. These birds took first prize at Winnipeg Industrial and Brandon this year in both the aged and chicken classes.

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2304 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg.

## EGGS IN WINTER.

POULTRY SUPPLIES:

Green Cut Bone, Ground Oyster Shells, Webster and Hannum Bone Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, etc.

A few fine PEKIN DUCKS for sale. Write for particulars. R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

For Sale,  
Barred and White Rocks, Golden and Silver Sp. Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, Black African Bantams and Pekin Ducks. Write me for prices.

JAS. F. McLEAN, Box 394, Brandon.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



## The Virden Poultrymen.

Being at Virden last week, and having half an hour to spare, we thought of G. H. Grundy's poultry, so took a walk over to his place, and considered ourselves amply repaid, as he has 150 in his yards and not a cull or cross in the lot, each variety being kept strictly to themselves while maturing. His birds are too well-known to require any description here, as he is a prize-winner of several years standing. His Silver-Laced Wyandottes are quite up to the mark, as also are his Barred Plymouth Rocks. He has a number of each variety two-thirds grown, strong, healthy birds. His Bantams make a splendid showing. He has just received a Black Red Game cock from the Southern States that will be hard to beat. The chicks of the latter variety are about the size of meadow larks. We also had the pleasure of looking through W. J. Higginbotham's yards. He had the misfortune lately to have 20 Brahma chicks killed by weasels. He has some choice birds in this variety, which is practically the only kind kept by him at present. The two ornamental varieties, Seabright and Buff Pekin Bantams, are the children's pets, and goods ones they are.

## Why Fowls Need Grit.

Everyone connected with poultry knows the importance of some hard material to assist digestion. After the food has been stored in the crop, it gradually passes to the gizzard, to be literally ground up by the strong muscles and tough lining of that important member of digestion. Hard seeds and grain need this grinding process more than softer food. By watching fowls one can easily see how much they desire some hard substance by their going over the ground and picking up small particles of stone. They are careful about the proper size when they can get it. If the substance is not in too large pieces, it passes in time through with the food; but should they swallow a piece too large to easily void, it stops in the gizzard and wears away till it becomes small enough to pass on.

Have you got a store of dust laid up for dust baths in the hen house?

"My paw's goin' into the chicken-raising business," said Johnny Beanblossom; "he's goin' down town to-morrow to buy an incubus."

Are you getting the hens ready this winter to have a lot of high-priced eggs? If not, why not? You can do it if you take the trouble.

Choose out the best male birds to keep for another year—unless you buy good ones from some breeder, which is a good plan—and put up the rest to fatten.

As soon as the old hens have moulted they should be penned up and fattened. It does not pay to keep an old hen. Feed only stock that will lay eggs during the winter.

Jas. F. McLean and W. Anderson sent poultry to the Industrial at Toronto and the former succeeded in winning three prizes on Silver Spangled Hamburg cocks and fourth on Bantam cock, his only entries.

The best way to get rid of the bones around the farm is to grind them up while still green for the poultry; they will make most profitable use of them, either in the growth of flesh and bone or in the production of eggs.

The only way to pick fowls successfully without tearing the flesh it to pick them as soon as killed, while the bodies are yet

warm. Those who are used to it can pluck ten or twelve an hour. Place the fowl between the knees and go at the work with both hands.

Dry earth, road dust, or fine dirt from the field makes a good absorbant to throw under the hen roosts in the fall and winter. It absorbs ammonia, keeps down smells and thus keeps things in good shape. It costs nothing and is a real advantage in the winter.

Johnny cake makes a good food for chickens. The corn meal is mixed into a stiff dough with sour milk, enough baking soda being added to counteract the sour milk. It is salted to suit taste and baked in an ordinary oven. It is broken up when fed and chickens are particularly fond of it.

A raw egg nicely beaten up makes a good tonic with which to begin the day, especially in hot weather. Prepared in the following way it will be enjoyed by almost everyone: Beat the yolk of an egg in a dish with a teaspoonful of white sugar and a teaspoonful of orange or lemon juice, or, for that matter, any fruit juice. Put the white of the egg on a plate, add a pinch of salt, and beat with a knife to a stiff froth. Mix the two together in a dish and transfer to a tumbler. It should be taken immediately, as it soon becomes liquid and loses its snowy look.

In some of the Eastern States poultry growing has assumed large proportions. At one farm in Maryland 1,000 chicks are raised annually. They are all hatched with incubators. The hennery is an adjunct to a 30-cow dairy. The chickens are given the milk to drink and a great deal of their food is also soaked in milk. It is never allowed to get sour, and is fed in iron troughs that are washed out clean every day. Pullets and hens are kept in yards by themselves separate from the cockerels and cocks. All cockerels are graded according to size and kept by themselves, because they do better and fatten quicker. In winter the pullets and hens lay more eggs on account of having no cock birds running with them. Great care is exercised in selecting the laying hens. Breeders are selected only from chicks hatched not later than April. They get a good growth by fall and are kept growing and not fat. In winter the hens have to work for their feed.

An english breeder says:—If large birds are wanted for table or showing, breed from hens; if egg-producing birds only, breed from pullets. Half of each is the best plan. In selecting poultry for breeding purposes, be sure to mark those that show the most vigor and are the best layers of large and well-shaped eggs. Great improvement can be made in two or three seasons if this plan is carefully followed. If anything is to be discarded always let it be the poorest layers of small eggs, reserving the best and most productive for next season's use. The transmission of desirable qualities can be done by choosing those specimens that are most perfect, and he who is careful in selecting those only that are best fitted for the purpose of improvement not only elevates the standard of poultry in his own yard, but confers a benefit on all who patronize him. It is only by good judgment, careful observation, and unceasing watchfulness that our breeds are raised to a higher standard each year. By all means make selections from the top of your flock, and do not trust to luck or hope for results other than can be obtained solely by careful and systematic selection of the strongest and most productive.

Running the mower over pastures to cut off the stuff that stock will not eat is a good weed killer and pasture renovator.



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GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

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HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Light Brahmas, Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, Black Langshans, Cornish Indian Game, S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, White Wyandottes, one pen R. C. Brown Leghorns cheap, and Buff Bantams.  
Correspondence solicited. 2471 Prices right.

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\*Breeder and importer of high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Red Game Bantams. Having been a breeder and prize-winner for the past 15 years, can guarantee satisfaction. Will mate up young stock in pairs, trios or pens, not akin. All Cockerels for sale. Prices right. 2449

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Portage la Prairie.....Lv., Tues., Thurs., Sat.	12 30	
Portage la Prairie.....Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		19 20
Gadsdome ....Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	14 05	
Gladstone .....Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		17 55
Neepawa .....Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	15 00	
Neepawa .....Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		16 30
Minnedosa .....Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	15 55	
Minnedosa .....Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		16 05
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Minnedosa .....Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		15 50
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General and Local Agents; also farmers to write to us for terms and particulars regarding the cheap, strongest and most durable Fence this world has ever known; can be built for from 15 to 25 cents per rod for all materials used. Turns all kinds of stock; lasts a lifetime; never sags or gets out of shape; no tighteners used; a complete truss; patented 1898. Address, Best Wire Fence Co., of Ont., Limited, Windsor, Ont. 2464

### When Summer Ends.

When summer ends—when the year grows old—  
And the maples are crowned with wreaths of gold;

When the purple asters swing and nod  
'Neath the shining plumes of the goldenrod;  
When the winds are still and the breezes sleep,  
While the halcyon broods on the waveless deep.  
Then the far-off skies seem wondrous near  
And the longed-for "sometime" almost here.

'Tis a time to dream of joys long fled,  
To live again the days that are dead,  
When love was young and life was new,  
When our ships came home—our dreams came true.

Thro' the dim, blue haze we can almost see  
The endless reaches of years to be.  
The present with past and future blends,  
When the year grows old—when the summer ends.

—Miller Purvis, in The Farmer's Voice.

### Threshing Fires.

The destruction of grain stacks and property, which has every season taken place in this province, as a result of threshing fire, has assumed such dimensions that some change in the method of threshing is very desirable. Every year scores of farmers lose all, or nearly all, of their crop and often farm buildings as well and many threshing machines are also burned. Fires are generally caused by setting the engine in such a position that the wind blows smoke and sparks over the stacks and straw. It is hard in some cases to avoid this, as it is difficult to thresh against the wind. In the Bissett case last fall it was proved that the engine was in such a condition that a fire was almost certain to take place. Very few farmers can tell whether the engine which is to do their threshing is safe or not, nor is any engine safe when the wind is blowing over the smoke stack towards the straw, for in the fall straw and every inflammable substance becomes exceedingly dry. There is no difficulty in setting the engine side by side with the separator, but at such a distance that there would be no stacks or straw for sparks to fall on. All that is required to complete this arrangement is a pair of bevel wheels and an extra belt. A little more power would be called for, but this could be easily supplied by any good engine. The extreme folly of permitting smoke and sparks to shower over such an inflammable substance as straw is so apparent that it is a wonder that any one in his senses would either attempt or tolerate the absurdity. The first threshers to introduce the bevel wheels will be eagerly sought after.—Western Prairie.

Young Bros. will erect at least three new elevators this season on the Belmont branch of the N.P. Railway.

Lord Brassey has offered to loan \$4,000 at 4 per cent. to aid in establishing a flour mill at Indian Head.

C. H. Heibert has put in a new 60 horse power engine and other minor improvements to the flour mill at Holland, preparatory for the coming grist season.

Dr. W. Swenerton, Carberry, while attending the Industrial at Toronto, purchased from Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., two pure bred Clydesdale stallions, and brought them home with him. One is Woodburn Prince (2823), a 6-year-old bay of good quality and action. His sire is International and grandsire Flashwood. The other horse is a May foal of 1898, Rosemount (2385). His sire is Young McQueen (2290), sweepstakes winner several times at Toronto shows. His dam is Countess of Derby alias Bonnie Bell. This colt was second in a class of 14 at Toronto this fall, and is the making of a grand good horse. Dr. Swenerton is thinking of erecting an infirmary for horses in the near future.



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Harvesting near Birtle, Man.



Farm Buildings of A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

Mr. Potter's farm is located about 18 miles south of the town of Whitewood, on the C.P.R. and is composed of 480 acres, 100 of which is under crop. He keeps about 25 head of cattle, one half being pure bred Holsteins and the balance grades. He also keeps 15 to 25 head of improved Yorkshire Pigs. He came to the Northwest in 1882 with \$250 in cash all told and now has a yearly turnover of \$2,500. He runs an Alexandra Cream Separator in his dairy. He does some threshing and grain crushing by horse power. His barn is 32x74 ft. and cost \$1000.



Harvesting near Brandon, Man.



Farm Buildings of M. Howie, Portage la Prairie, Man.



Ravine Road, Birtle, Man.



Farm Buildings of Thos. Rogers, Carberry, Man.

At the time our artist took this photo, the residence was not completed.





### Fall Plowing.

A dozen years ago the man who could point to 100 or 150 acres of fall plowing was looked up to by all his neighbors as a hustler worthy of all praise. To-day if a new man did the same thing the neighbors would shake their heads and say, "Wait a bit." The light of experience has put most of us out of conceit with fall plowing and we do very little of it. What are the reasons for this change of opinion? Fall plowing is not necessarily always a bad thing. But as then done and for the purpose it was meant to serve it was often found to be practically mischievous.

Our falls are generally very dry, and to turn under a rough stubble with a 4-inch furrow and leave it so was bound to make that land still drier. If less of it had been done and the plowing deeper, and the ground harrowed and heavily rolled, it might, and most likely would, have left the land in fairly good shape as a seed bed. Moisture would have gathered and the closer texture of the soil would have retained all that moisture, and the seed, when properly drilled in, would have germinated and grown as well as the plant food there available would allow. But to do so in these days would have been counted a waste of labor. The vegetable matter in the soil was not then worked out and did its best while it lasted, and while it did last there was always more moisture in the land than was possible after the original stock of available "humus" had got pretty well worked out. When we were rushing through all that breadth of fall plowing in the early eighties nobody cared to listen to the philosophy of cultivation. All we wanted was to get as much land as possible blackened, and for a few short years it appeared to work well. If it did fail, we blamed the dry seasons, and not our methods of cultivation. We did not stop to see that dry land held open by dry stubble was bound to get still drier till it would blow away even in winter, and blew much worse in spring. Even if it had not blown, there was no moisture at hand to start the seed and it had to wait for the June rains, and too often ended in failure. Then we began to see that some change was needed, and we went in for summer fallow, which is certainly a long way in the right direction, though it too has its limitations, as some of us are already beginning to see.

Besides the objection to fall plowing on account of drouth, we also found that after a year or two the crop was getting gradually filled with weeds. Not the "noxious weeds" of the modern farmer's bulletin, but the native weeds of the country. In those glowing early days a few pig weeds a yard high were quite below our notice. A good day's work would have at that time pulled all the pig weeds on twenty acres, and each of them bore at least 30,000 seeds. But we let that seed ripen and by fall plowing embalmed it. It was only when that seed came up a year or two after that most of us found out that such seeds are much more alive and likely to live when buried six inches than if let lie on the surface. On the top most of them would have germinated in April and got killed by spring plowing. In the bottom of the furrow they were safe and ready to grow next time they were turned up. In this way our new land got filled with such seeds, and after we did see it we did not know how to kill them, and the fruits of

this early carelessness and ignorance are with us to-day. Everybody can feel when he gets docked 15 lbs. a bushel at the elevator that crop weeds are a very serious matter, but very many still fail to see that to bury the seeds on a very dirty field is the sure way to multiply them. And that by itself is a sufficient reason why fall plowing should never be done on land that has borne a crop of annual weeds among the grain. If kept on the top, and especially if encouraged by a round of the harrows in fall or very early spring, most of that foul seed will sprout in April and the land can be plowed in May for a crop of oats or barley that in nine seasons out of ten will be a clean and paying crop. For if there is ordinary moisture in that land and the seeding is cleverly handled, the grain will get a big start of the weeds that do come up in it and choke them down.

We draw the attention of our readers to these things now because there is a chance of there being time to read them. And after you have read, look back over your experience and see whether ours is a correct interpretation of it. Our decided counsel is—never plow down foul seeds in the fall. Spring plowing, and not too early, is the best of all preventives for crop weeds.

### Selecting Seed Grain.

Part of the success of raising good crops is due to the careful selection of good seed. In his experimental work, C. A. Zavitz, the experimentalist at Guelph, has conclusively shown that it pays handsomely to sow good sound seed. Smutty or inferior seed always gives an inferior yield. Where the acreage of grain grown is large the difference in yield between that grown from poor seed and that from good seed will go a long way towards paying the expense of growing the crop. The expense of preparing the land is the same, and by a little care a larger crop can be grown. The proper time to begin selecting seed grain is while the crop is still growing. Carefully examine the crop and select those portions that ripen the earliest, that are free from weeds and smut, and that will give the heaviest yield of well matured, plump grain. A little

planning will enable one to keep these selections by themselves at threshing time, and the grain can then be stored for use next spring. These suggestions are too late for this year, still many farmers have not threshed yet and know where the best grain is, either in the stack or stook. Save it, then, when threshing.

By careful attention to the selecting of the seed it is possible to increase the average yield of wheat several bushels per acre. Then the grain should be thoroughly cleaned, only the very best of the grain being taken for seed. It will be all the better if one-third to a half of it is screened out when run through the fanning mill. In this way only plump grain will be sown, grain that will have a well developed germ which will give it a strong send off in the spring. In selecting seed from the general store of wheat, a mixture of all kinds of development in the grain is secured and the results cannot be so good.

Don't sell the best grain because it will bring the most money, and keep an inferior quality for seed. There are, of course, seasons that seed, taken at random, may give as good returns as more carefully selected seed; but one year with another the profit will be with the man who makes a careful selection of his seed.

Weeds make good green manure. Plow 'em under.

The Carman Standard gives the following specimens of choice yields in that district:—"Albert Clark threshed over 4,000 bushels of wheat off a quarter section belonging to Geo. Peckover, in the Waddell settlement east of Carman. There are still over 1000 bushels to thresh, besides oats and barley, and about 20 acres of the farm are devoted to pasture." "W. Roberts, who farms three miles west of Miami, has five acres of wheat that went 59 bushels to the acre, and the balance of his crop went 48 bushels to the acre." If the measurement is correct, this is perhaps the heaviest yield ever heard of in Manitoba. There can be little doubt that the district about Roland and Miami will this year roll up about the biggest average in quantity and quality Western Canada has to show.

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**J. H. ASHDOWN.**

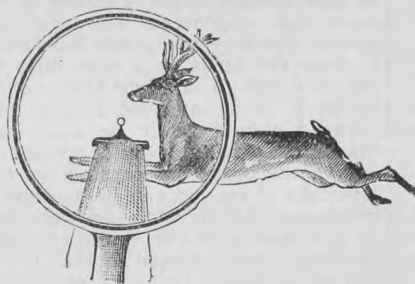
## The Russian Wheat Crop.

Reports continue to be made of a serious famine in Russia. As Russian wheat is the greatest competitor to American wheat, the condition of the crops there has a marked effect on the price of wheat for the farmer here. It is estimated that fully 40,000,000 people are affected by the famine. It is spread over six governments or provinces in Southeastern Russia, and drouth and high winds are given as the cause. The plains of Russia are in many ways similar to our own prairie. The soil of all the southern and southeastern portions of Russia is a deep, rich black one similar to ours; but on account of not having so much wind, more moisture is present, and consequently either drouth and hot winds or excessive rainfall produces disastrous results. The fertile valley of the Volga is largely made up of this rich black soil, and it is this valley that is affected this season. The yields of grain from these plains are more variable than from our own. They sometimes show great variations from an average of ten years, being perhaps only a little more than half an average crop one year, and in a good year they may run almost a half more. The exports of all kinds of grain from Russia have increased three-fold during the last 30 years. Rye is the all-important crop, though the export only amounts to about 10 per cent. of the amount grown, and the most of that goes to Germany. On account of rye being the staple food of the people, and the small amount of wheat used in Russia, make it the greatest cereal exported. The average yearly export of wheat is considerably over 100,000,000 bushels. Although the famine is reported as severe, the Russian government deny the existence of any famine at all. There the means of reporting the crop yield are not as good as we have here, so it is difficult to get at the true state of affairs. The methods of harvesting and threshing are most primitive, consequently it is quite a time before the grain is placed upon the market. At any rate, whether the famine is as bad as reported or not, it is having the effect of raising the price of wheat. This is also helped by the fact that farmers are not marketing their wheat as rapidly as was expected, but seem to be holding for higher prices.

It is a philosophic axiom that "nature abhors a vacuum;" she must also abhor the one crop, no-cultivation system of farming, judging by the way she tries to cover it up with weeds.

The state farm of Minnesota proposes to make an experiment in the raising of winter wheat. There have been a few thousand acres grown annually in the southern part of the state, but for the Red River valley it may be confidently predicted that spring wheat is the only sure thing in sight.

Mangolds as a root crop are less noticed than they deserve. Patches of them are grown, but these patches are the healthiest root crops to be found in Manitoba. They seem less shy to grow than turnips. In the spring, even when fed in the smallest quantities, they are a valuable ingredient in the feeding of milking cows, to whose milk they add no unpleasant flavor. The excellent keeping qualities of the mangolds are well known. Some authorities go so far as to contend that mangolds improve so much by keeping, that in the following April or May they are worth almost half as much again as when pulled. This improvement is attributed to a chemical change which takes place in the roots, and which results in an increase in the percentage of sugar and digestible albuminoids present.



## Deer Shooting

OPENS

OCTOBER 15TH, 1898.

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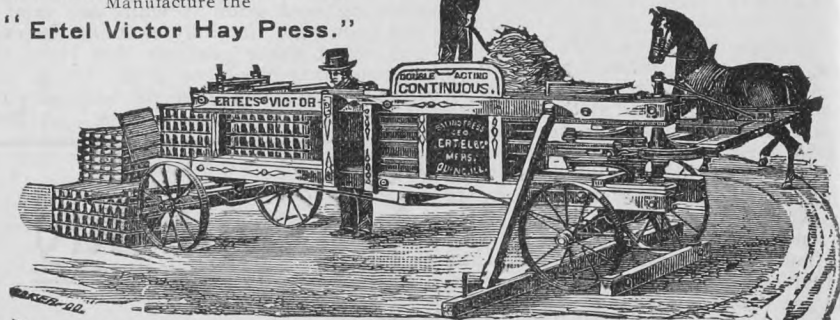
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WINNIPEG, MAN.





## Winter Manuring.

Very shortly winter will be upon us and the tending of our stock will be the principal business for the next five months. There may be cases in which hearty horses, steers and young cattle may be wintered at a very cheap rate with a cheap shelter. But for all others warm shelter without overcrowding will be the most profitable method of wintering. The value of the manure made will depend very much on the quality of the feed supplied, and almost as much on the way that manure is handled. It is not now too early to discuss the question how our manure should be handled so as to get the best value out of it with the least work done in handling.

The old style idea was that manure must be properly rotted before being used, and if it is wanted for a limited quantity of green crop, it is perhaps best to rot it before it is used. But we grow very few green crops and must for the application of most of the manure we make find out how to apply it in the way that gives least trouble and brings most satisfactory results. Experiment stations have tried a good many varieties in the way of applying manure. The Ohio station has just published the results of two years' actual test of the difference between rotted manure and that drawn directly from the stable and found that on a corn crop the manure taken from the stable made a good deal better yield than that from the yard and rotted. The second year the land was sown to wheat and the results were about equal. But at this stage it was recollected that the manure direct from the stable was dropped by richly fed cows, while that from the yard was from poorly fed stock. Such experiments are not worth the paper they are written on, because the main virtue in any manure comes from the quality of the feed.

A much more reliable source of light is the experience of farmers themselves who have carefully observed the effects following manure of average good quality. Barring stormy days, in which hauling could not be done to any satisfaction, most farmers who handle stall-fed stock now haul all their manure to the field as it is made, spreading it direct from the wagon. So applied, even in moderate quantities the result is a few days' earlier ripening along with superior yields sustained for years after the application of the manure. All other conditions being equal, earliness is a sure result of manuring, and men of prolonged experience and reliable powers of observation can be named by the half-dozen who allege that it is only by the use of manure they hope to maintain the productive power of their land and the quality of its yields. In some cases they sow spring-plowed wheat directly after the manure. In others they sow barley, to be followed by wheat. If the land inclines to free straw growth barley should always follow the manure. The wheat is more liable to grow too rank and ripen slower. In some cases manure is laid out in piles, to be spread after it has thawed in the spring. This plan is open to many objections that need not be detailed here, and happily is not much followed.

Most farmers who manure direct from the stable generally use it on stubble land that is manifestly getting exhausted from over-cropping. But there is another way that combines two of the very best methods yet known for procuring sustained yields without unduly lowering the productive powers of the land. On page 86 of the issue of The Nor'-West Farmer for 1897, C. E. Ivens, Virden, gives most interesting details of his method of combining manuring and grass growing, the two methods universally admitted by all good judges to be the best for maintaining fertility. For several years he has

kept up this course on a large scale, and is more than ever satisfied that he is on the right track. Dividing his farm into good sized fields, he keeps to a system of rotation, in which timothy is seeded down along with wheat on spring plowed land, and after being used a year or occasionally two for hay and pasture, is manured direct from the stable all through the winter, and backset at midsummer the same way as new breaking, to be followed by a good crop of wheat next year. Mr. Ivens claims that in this way he avoids the two most obvious objections to winter manuring. The exposure to weather and the trampling of the stock breaks down the rough straw and the same agents germinate the foul seeds in the manure. Nearly every farmer now knows that foul seeds plowed into the ground do not die, but simply wait the next chance of getting near the surface, when they start into vigorous growth. But by Mr. Ivens' method they are kept on the surface, where they nearly all germinate and get killed or eaten. The grass to which winter manuring has been applied starts early in spring when nothing else is in sight, and in every way Mr. Ivens' plan is well worth the study of the progressive farmer. As the

years roll on still more attention must be given to the question of keeping up fertility, and so far as our present light goes, the best way of doing so is to apply the manure from well-fed stock in winter, the time when it can be done most cheaply and effectively.

In Kansas there are now 251,538 acres of alfalfa. This is an increase of 35 per cent. over last year. It is held in very high estimation for hay and feed, and it should be, considering that from two to four cuttings can be made each season.

Last summer Great Britain had 2,155,000 acres under wheat, most of it in England. Of course it is only the very best land in the country that is used for that purpose and the crop has had a very favorable season. The average yield is put at 31 bushels per acre.

A sample of Red Fyfe wheat from Manitoba seed and grown at Armstrong, in the Okanagan Valley, B.C., was recently shown on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It is alleged to be 66 lbs. per bushel, and 45 bushels per acre. Rather nice wheat that, if they can raise enough of it.



## Paint Protection

You realize the necessity of protecting your house with good paint, but you do not realize the necessity of protecting yourself against poor paint. It all looks alike in the can, but one kind comes off, the other stays on; one kind soon looks shabby, the other keeps new. The kind that holds on strongest, looks new longest, is

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### Canadian Wheat in England.

At the request of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, the High Commissioner some time ago sent samples of Canadian wheat to the leading millers of Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining expert opinions as to its flour-making qualities. The six samples from Ontario were No. 2 White Winter, No. 2 Red Winter, No. 2 Spring, No. 3 Red Winter, and No. 3 White Winter. The Manitoba samples were No. 1 Hard, No. 2 Hard, and No. 2 Northern. With every set of samples was a request for an opinion as to the quality of each, and the results of any experiments made to test milling qualities. The High Commissioner received 171 replies, and these have been filed and tabulated by the Department. The general tone of the replies is stated to have been unfavorable to Ontario samples, but as regards this point, it is urged by the Toronto Globe that the quality of last year's wheat was far below the average. The samples were all of No. 2 and No. 3, for the reason that the season yielded virtually no No. 1. A large amount of White Winter wheat was sprouted in the ear, a defect which the millers have been careful to impress in their replies. On the other hand, this year the berry is said to be round, large, and firm, in marked contrast to the malted samples which provoked the disparaging comments of the British experts last season. Manitoba No. 1 Hard is a special favorite with the British miller, and is mixed with almost all the grades he handles for the purpose of strengthening his flour. A great number have declared it indispensable. Some have complained of the cost, and pronounced it almost beyond their reach; but its exceptional strength is universally acknowledged. Others have spoken in praise of the samples, but hinted at the difficulty of getting de-

livery equal to them, and one firm with a branch in Montreal complained of the difficulty of getting direct shipments of Canadian wheat from that port.—The Miller, London.

### Lime for Land.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 77 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, compiled by Prof. Wheeler, of the Rhode Island station, deals with the uses of lime when used to improve land. In all soils of granitic origin there is a marked deficiency of lime, and even soils partly of limestone origin may benefit greatly by the application at the proper season of burnt lime. It may be thought that in this country, and under present conditions, it would never pay to apply lime. This may be to some extent correct, but it would be of considerable scientific and practical interest if a few loads were used on lands obviously most likely to benefit by the application. In the Red River Valley lime is likely to be of considerable value for three different purposes. It is likely to keep down weeds and will to a certainty do much to prepare the soil for growing clover. If the land has been inclined to sour, lime would sweeten it, and open and warm it. The soil of the Regina plain seems likely to be much benefited by lime, and in the interests of practical science some farmer there would do good service to the state by using a couple of loads on an acre. It would open land liable to cake and warm it at the same time. Beets are more beneficially acted on by lime than any other plant. The Rhode Island experiments show that Indian corn, potatoes and carrots get no benefit from lime, while most garden vegetables, grains and grasses do. Professor Wheeler summarises as follows: The use of lime as a soil im-

prover is very ancient, and its value for this purpose is generally recognized. Its action as a fertilizer is both direct and indirect. There are many soils in which lime is deficient, notably in soils derived from granite, mica schist, and sandstone formations. On such soils lime is of great value in supplying a necessary element of plant food. The indirect value of lime is perhaps more important than its direct action, because probably the majority of cultivated soils contain sufficient lime to meet the direct demands of plants. Lime is of indirect value in unlocking unavailable potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen in the soil. Lime exerts a decided influence on the mechanical composition of soils, rendering heavy compact soils looser in texture and tending to break up particles of loose leachy soils. Lime is also beneficial in furnishing conditions favorable to the activity of the micro-organisms which convert the nitrogen of organic matter into nitrates which are readily assimilated by plants, while it decomposes organic matter, and which assist leguminous plants to assimilate the free nitrogen of the air.

A primary effort in weed-killing is sowing clean seed; without that all subsequent work is neutralized.

Two new elevators are being built at Franklin this year, one by R. C. Ennis and one by Harrison & Davidson.

Richard Davis, of Sidney, says he has threshed 298 bushels of wheat off 100 acres. He is prepared to make affidavit regarding both the yield and the acreage.

Peter McIntyre, Neepawa, has made a threshing record for the season. On Saturday last he threshed 1926 bushels in ten hours. Later on he made 2104 bushels.



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HULL, - - - CANADA.



## The Mouse Problem.

By Geo. E. Atkinson, Fortage la Prairie.

A problem growing in seriousness faces Manitoba agriculturists to-day as it has faced their fellow workers in other countries from time to time. A question has been asked from different localities as to the most effective method of exterminating, or at least to some extent checking, the very rapid increase of the field mice. To this question there is but one answer and the proof of this answer is so positive that no other suggestions are necessary. This answer is: Allow nature to pursue her course unhampered by human interference and she will eventually regain the balance which such interference has upset. It has invariably resulted that where un studious man has interfered with nature's working he has brought a punishment upon his own head and that of the community. Here, therefore, we see the mouse plague coming upon us as a punishment, and the question is then asked by the offenders, What have we done to merit it? The answer comes but to few who have intercourse with nature, and this is what she says. "You have removed the check which was placed upon the mice by the Creator without considering what you were doing. You have ignorantly persecuted and slaughtered the enemies of the mice and have thereby encouraged their increase, which now resolves itself into a pest upon yourselves." Again you question, what can be this check which we are accused of removing? And the answer comes to you, "Foolish man that thou art to be thus ignorant of the functions of nature's animate objects about you. Cruel man that thou art to have thus condemned and persecuted my creatures without a thought as to whether you were right or wrong. Behold I placed among you hawks to pursue them by day, and owls to hunt them by night, and you have not seen with your weak eyes the true work of these creatures, nor even inquired as to their functions, but have condemned the whole family because of the occasional fondness of some of their members for your straying poultry."

Such is the conversation which can be held with nature if we are desirous of entering into communication with her and following her advice. "Seek and ye shall find." To the average farmer anything in the shape of a hawk or owl is regarded as an enemy simply because he loses an occasional fowl, yet he does not look closely enough to distinguish the culprit, but persecutes the whole family for the action of one member. The examination of the stomachs of the birds thus slaughtered on suspicion is but a short work, and is an infallible proof of the economic value of the species. If we see a hawk sailing about the field or an owl perched on a stack the first impressions are that they are after poultry, yet if, after being shot, the stomach is found to contain a number of mice or insects in various stages of digestion, the suspicion and prejudice should be removed from the species, and were our farmers to investigate the matter for themselves they would soon learn to distinguish beneficial from injurious species just as he distinguishes vegetables or grain from weeds, and if where he were in doubt regarding the economic value of any species he appealed to an authority, he would save to himself and his community very frequently from a great deal of annoyance from the result of a rash unstudied action. In regard to the increase of the mice and the damage they do, I will present a few figures obtained as the result of an experiment with the animals. Their food is almost entirely vegetable and like all other animals they will be found in greatest numbers where

the greatest amount of food and shelter can be obtained with the least amount of labor, consequently they frequent the grain stooks and stacks in large numbers, as abundance of food is available, with a minimum of exposure to danger. In September of last year I visited a field of wheat during threshing, for the purpose of securing some mice, which had been reported as fairly common. With the assistance of three boys we secured 60 common field mice (*arvicola reparus*), which was about one-half the number seen, the balance having escaped capture. This number were secured on less than one acre, and proved to be an average number found over the whole section. Calculating that two-thirds the number captured escaped, it would mean 100 mice on one acre, or 64,000 mice on the section. I took the animals home and placed them in a cage and found that 50 mice ate somewhat over a pint of grain each day, which would mean 1280 pints, or 20 bushels a day consumed by the mice on that field, and as the grain stood over three weeks in stooks previous to threshing, it would mean a total consumption of 420 bushels of grain on the whole section while the grain was drying. This independent of the destruction which took place previous to cutting, is certainly a heavy loss and well worth an attempt to check. Now these animals are very prolific, many of them breeding every month and raising four or five young, yet if we cut down the increase of each pair to the small average of ten, and placing the number of breeding pairs in this field at one-half the total number, or 16,000 pairs, the increase at the rate of ten young per pair per year would mean the enormous increase of 160,000 mice, and the increase alone from one pair of mice at the above small average rate amounts to over 6,000 in five years. It cannot be wondered at, therefore, that these animals should increase so rapidly about our fields when we have removed checks so effective as those I will now refer to. The following figures are compiled from my notes of the owls, received by myself in the winter of 1896-7, and an examination of their stomachs and from calculations based on the amount of food required to keep these birds alive in good condition in captivity. I received some 70 Snowy and 20 Great

Horned Owls, and of this number less than five per cent. contained feathers or bird bones, and no positive trace of poultry was to be found, and while about one-half of the horned owls' stomachs contained rabbits' remains the balance and total number of snowy owls contained from four to ten mice each, the result of the previous night's catch about the stacks where they were usually killed. From this revelation and from the result of the experiment with living specimens, these birds had secured and required at least an average of seven mice daily to keep them in the condition they were received in. The first birds were received on November 15, and the last about March 15, which is 120 days they would have fed in our vicinity had they not been disturbed and in which time they would have consumed over 840 mice each, or a total of 67,200 mice, the increase of which number reaches the enormous figure of 672,000 mice in one year, and at the foregoing rate of destruction would destroy some 21 bushels of grain daily, which is worth more at 50c. per bushel than all the poultry destroyed by hawks and owls in the locality in one year, and yet it is for the salvation of the poultry that this amount of grain is lost daily from the time it is headed out till it passes through the separator. We have in Manitoba eleven species of owls, only one of which is liable to destroy poultry, and then only when the owner of the poultry is careless enough to leave them exposed and liable to perish from cold, etc. If the farmer shuts up his hen house at night through the cold weather he need have no fear of losing them through the owls. The remaining ten species feed almost entirely on mice, and during the day while the owls are retired, we have some twelve species of hawks to continue the search, and of these only four species are credited with molesting poultry, and they are all very swift flyers and usually avoid punishment for their depredations, which is visited upon the heads of the slower flying soaring mouse hunters, and even the following figures from Dr. Fisher's examination of some 2690 stomachs of hawks and owls shows a very small average of poultry and game birds, and a larger average of mice the destruction of the four swift flying hawks being greater among small wild birds, while the

## ADVICE TO MINISTERS.

Given by a Minister.

Preachers who practise it will preach better.

No class of people is so liable to throat trouble as the great class who make up the Gospel ministry. The strain put upon the vocal organs by constant exercise; the sudden change from a heated building to the cool air when the vocal organs are in a state of complete relaxation; the fact that a minister feels impelled to use his voice when actors and lecturers would take the needed rest; these are among the reasons why "Clergymen's sore throat" is known as a special disease. The Rev. E. M. Brawley, D. D., District Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, writes from Petersburg, Va., the account of an experience of his own which is profitable reading to those afflicted with Bronchial or other throat troubles. The substance of the letter is as follows:

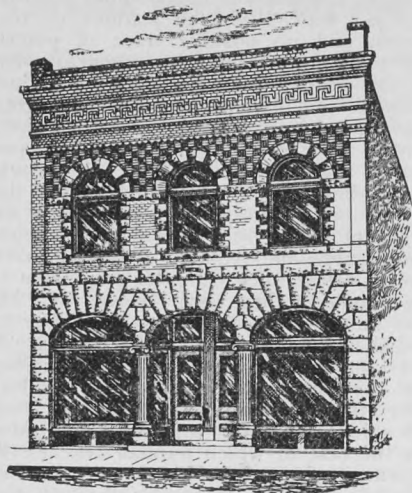
PETERSBURG, VA.

J. C. AYER CO.,

DEAR SIR: Three months ago I took a violent cold which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis. I put myself under medical treatment, and at the end of two months was no better. I found it very

difficult to preach, and concluded to try Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The first bottle gave me great relief; the second, which I am now taking, has relieved me almost entirely of all unpleasant symptoms. To ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a safe and reliable remedy.

"Prevention is better than cure." A bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral kept in the house, will effectually prevent the rooting of a cold and its consequent development into some dangerous malady. This remedy has no equal in Bronchial troubles. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its use. It is equally effective for Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and every disease that attacks the throat or lungs. Anyone who is sick is invited to write to the Doctor who is at the head of the staff of our newly organized Free Medical Advice department. The best medical advice, on all diseases, without reference to their curability by Dr. Ayer's medicines. Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



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proportion of bird life destroyed by our common prairie frequenting species is so small as to be often insignificant. In a total of 1492 stomachs of eight common hawks, 1,196 contained mice and insects, while only 71, or less than five per cent., contained traces of poultry and game, and among the most destructive species 52 out of 237 contained traces of poultry, while 101 either contained mice and insects or were empty, making a grand showing of over 75 per cent. beneficial, with only seven per cent. destructive to poultry or game. What can be more conclusive than that through ignorance and prejudice the farmers have lost many times the value of their poultry, with little or no decrease in the number of poultry lost because of the culprits escaping, by the destruction, indiscriminately, of our hawks and owls. And in order to show how other countries through like ignorance have lost, I will quote from the report of Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Ornithologist and Mammalogist of the U.S. Agricultural Bureau:—

"On June 23, 1885, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an Act known as 'the scalp Act,' ostensibly for the benefit of agriculture, which provided a bounty of fifty cents each on hawks, owls, weasels and minks, killed within the state, and a fee of twenty-five cents for the notary taking the affidavit."

By virtue of this Act about \$90,000 was paid in bounties in a year and a half, representing at least 128,571 of the above-mentioned animals, most of which were hawks and owls.

Granting that 5,000 chickens are killed annually in the state by these birds, and that they are worth 25c. each (a liberal estimate when you consider most of them are taken when very young), the value of poultry killed in a year and a half would be \$1875. Hence it appears that the state paid out \$90,000 in bounties to save its farmers a loss of \$1875. This estimate by no means represents the actual loss to the farmer and tax-payer. It is within bounds to say that in the course of a year every hawk or owl destroys at least one thousand mice or their equivalent in insects, and that each mouse would cause the farmer a loss of two cents per annum. Therefore, omitting all reference to the enormous increase of these noxious animals when nature's checks have been removed, the lowest possible value of each hawk and owl would be \$20 a year, or \$30 in a year and a half, hence in addition to the \$90,000 actually expended by the

state in destroying 128,571 of its benefactors, it incurred a loss to the agricultural interests of \$3,857,130, or a total loss of the rate of \$2,631,420 per annum; or in other words the state paid out \$2,105 for every dollar saved, and even this does not fairly represent the loss, for 'the slaughter of such a number of birds is certain to be followed by a corresponding enormous increase in the numbers of mice and insects formerly held in check, and years will be required to restore the balance thus blindly disturbed through ignorance of the economic relations of our common birds and mammals.'

The result of Dr. Merriam's revelations was the appointment of a state ornithologist and mammalogist by the state of Pennsylvania, and, through his efforts, the repeal of such a ruinous and absurd law. Nature in her workings is to the majority of human minds exceedingly complex and only on understanding her complications can she be interfered with without incurring penalties similar to the one at issue. "Verily I say ye have eyes but see not, ye have ears but hear not; for seeing ye see and do not perceive, and hearing ye hear and do not understand."

Weeds are nature's protests against bad systems of farming.

The sugar beet factory at St. Louis Park, Minneapolis, is about ready for work.

R. C. Ennis is offering prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 for best samples of bread made from his flour, to be competed for at Neepawa show.

J. J. Hill says that his monster steel elevator at Buffalo has reduced the cost of handling wheat  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. a bushel. It costs less in actual handling, and insurance is much less, being 1 per cent. for five years, as against 2 per cent. on old wooden elevators. The Hill elevator will revolutionize the business, and all the great elevators of the future will be constructed of steel. Since the construction of Hill's elevator transfer rates have been materially reduced. Elevators are transferring grain for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent, and it has been reported that some Buffalo houses have offered to transfer grain for the rest of the season at that rate. To this elevator the destruction of the Buffalo elevator pool is ascribed. The pool held power for many years, but it is believed now that it will never be revived.

## Grain Breeding.

The Garton Brothers, of Newton, Lancashire, whose hybridising experiments have recently attracted so much attention, began their experiments in 1886. The whole world has been ransacked for specimens of different kinds of cereals, every one of which has been carefully grown and its peculiarities noted through several seasons. Nearly 350 varieties of wheat have been collected, including 36 English, 25 German, 26 French, four Russian, 11 Hungarian, 104 Greek, 65 Italian, 60 Indian, 12 Australian, two Japanese, and 4 American. About 100 varieties of oats have been got together, including 20 British, 12 German, 10 French, seven Russian, six Hungarian, six Greek, eight Italian, 12 Indian, six Australian, 14 North American and two Chinese. Seventy varieties of barley have been obtained, including 20 British, four German, four French, four Hungarian, 10 Greek, 12 Indian, two Australian, three Japanese and four United States. These specimens include every plant or weed analogous to the three varieties of cereals mentioned. There is one limit to such work that most people will fail to see as yet. Environment soon changes to a considerable extent every natural product. Fifty miles away and a difference in the soil will produce a marked difference and England cannot long show from Red Fyfe seed anything near the Manitoba sample.

## A Handy Elevator.

Jos. McKone, of Glendale, has his granary fitted up with an elevator, which is worked by horse power. The upper part of the granary is fixed up with bins for oats, barley, wheat, etc., and he has unloaded with ease fifty bushels in five minutes. Mr. McKone constructed the elevator himself at small outlay and can place the separator during threshing so that the spout of the bagger can be turned into the elevator bin. This contrivance saves a great deal of valuable time and labor, and could be easily adopted by every farmer who will let his head save his heels.

A local exchange says that a farmer brought in a load of 34 bags and when he got his ticket found that he only had 35 bushels of clean wheat.





### Among the Plum Growers.

Last January The Farmer took occasion to throw a little cold water on the theory propounded by professed authorities on plum-growing, that the farmers of Manitoba could procure good plums for home use by growing seedlings from the seed of good sorts. That a good variety of plum can be got in that way no man conversant with the history of fruit growing would dispute. But for one choice variety that would be got in that way there would be thousands no better than the kinds that can be found in any wild bush along our streams. Such ways of getting improved sorts are quite appropriate to experiment stations and nursery men, but not for the ordinary farmer who cannot afford to wait some years till he finds whether the score of seedlings he plants are worth something or nothing. The article referred went on to say this: "On the Red River below Selkirk can be found in their season very fine specimens of wild plums, and if such trees are marked and cuttings taken from their roots, the same quality can be produced to any extent. But seedlings from the best of these plums are quite unreliable and the man who recommends them is no safe guide."

This warning was challenged in a Western paper by two professionals, who thought they knew a great deal more than The Farmer. The Farmer is not infallible, does not pretend to be, but it does profess to advise its readers only so far as its own information has been carefully obtained. We have been quietly looking out for more facts and here are some of them. One great supporter of seedling propagation finds that his fruit is not worth five cents a bushel more than those collected by the Indians, and we may confidently say never will be worth more, so long as he works along the same lines. This opinion is not ours only, but supported by every one on the Red River to whom we have spoken. The most conspicuous witness is Max. Magor, who has made fruit growing his specialty for the last fifteen years. He had grown fruit in the far East before that, and after clearing a suitable 10 acre plot a short distance East from Winnipeg, at a bend of the Red River, has been growing all along currants, strawberries and native plums. The parent of those plums was found on his own ground growing wild. This fall he has sold a ton and a half of fruit from those trees and could have sold a great deal more. Every buyer agrees as to the quality of the fruit, and next month he will give the details of his experience in The Farmer.

Of course anyone who thinks he knows better or has something else to tell will be welcome to the columns of The Farmer. Thos. McIntosh, another well-known market gardener, has tried the De Soto, a variety native to Southern Manitoba. But it ripens too late, while our own natives are ripe by the middle of September. Suckers from the roots of these Southern sorts produce early and smaller fruit, the same as the native seedlings on which the De Soto was grafted. But suckers from ingrafted trees always produce fruit exactly the same as grows on the parent stock.

The flavor of the best sorts of native plum is far superior to anything we have tasted from the West coast, and if Mr. Magor found by chance on his own 10

acre lot a plum such as he grows, it is more than likely that other varieties equally good, perhaps better, will be found before long, thus confirming all The Farmer has contended for.

### The Movement of Sap in Plants.

*By Prof. J. C. Whitten, Agricultural College, Missouri.*

A knowledge of the movement of sap in plants is essential to a correct understanding of their culture and management. For our purpose we may consider a tree as composed of root, stem and leaves. The stem is composed of a central pith, outside of this the wood, then the growing layer, and outside of this is the bark. Each of these is more or less complex in character, but, in general, we may say they are composed of hollow cells of various shapes and sizes. The cells of the pith are somewhat spherical like hollow balls grouped together; those of the wood are long, like hollow tubes, bound together in bundles.

A tree is fed on carbon taken in from the air by its leaves and the sap taken from the soil by the roots. As taken up this sap consists of water which has dissolved out of the earth, the raw food material necessary for the growth of the plant. The sap is not taken in directly through the bark of the roots, but through tiny root hairs which are very numerous along the growing parts of the small, fibrous rootlets (tiny roots). These root hairs only appear near the growing tips of the rootlets. As these rootlets increase in length, the root hairs die away on their older parts, and new ones are continually being formed near the growing points. The fact that in the growing plant, the sap is taken in through these root hairs explains why a plant sometimes wilts when it is first transplanted. The act of taking up the plant destroys, or leaves in the ground, many of its rootlets and root hairs. The leaves continue to evaporate moisture, and the injured root system cannot take up enough to supply the plant until new root hairs have time to form. For this reason it is well to take off part of the foliage, in transplanting your plants, so that less sap will be needed and wilting will be lessened.

It is supposed by some that the raw sap is carried to all parts of the tree, and that it directly nourishes all parts on its way. This is an erroneous impression. In the case of an animal it is well known that no food can produce growth or in any way build up the system until it has been digested in its stomach. A similar process must also be gone through in the tree. None of this raw sap can produce growth, or, in other words, become plant tissue until it has been digested in the leaves, which, in this respect, bear much the same relation to the tree that the stomach does to the animal.

For our present purpose it is sufficient to say that the raw sap passes upward to the leaves, through the sap wood, which is the live, green wood between the dark heart wood and the bark. Its strongest upward trend is toward the most rapidly growing parts and new healthy leaves. In the leaves most of the water is evaporated into the air, and the dissolved food materials are digested and distributed to all the growing parts of the tree, some of this digested food finding its way back to the very root tips whence it came, where it forms new rootlets and root hairs to in turn take up the raw sap. The importance of the leaves in digesting this food will readily be appreciated. It is essential, in order to have the tree well nourished, that its leaves be well protected against injury by unfavorable cli-

matic conditions, insects or fungus growths.

It has been mentioned that the crude sap passes upward to the leaves through the sap wood of the tree. It is equally essential to remember that the digested food is transplanted to all parts of the tree not in the sap wood but in the growing layer, between the sap wood and the bark.

If no growth can take place until the sap supplying it is digested in the leaves the question naturally arises, how do our deciduous trees leaf out in spring, and how do flowers form on plum and other trees before their leaves put out in the spring? The food to supply this growth was digested by the leaves the year before and stored up in the twigs late in summer and in autumn to push the buds into growth in spring. This explains why it is that early spring growth may be caused by the warmth received by the buds, independent of root action, and hence the fallacy of mulching in winter, to retain the frost around the roots, and keep the tree dormant.

In pruning we ought to cut so the wounds will heal most readily. A wound heals by growing layers lapping over and covering the wound. Since the nutriment that produces the growth of this covering for the wound is digested in the leaves and is carried to the wound in the growing layer, healing takes place most rapidly from above downward. There must, then, be some branches and leaves above the wound for that wound to heal readily. If the top of the tree is to be cut back, the wound will heal more quickly if the cut is just above, and sloping downward from a bud in the case of a young tree, or of a vigorous branch in the case of an older tree. Different methods of cutting in the nursery, last year, show that if a bare stub is left above any buds or branches, the growing layer will not cover the wound from below upward. In cutting off a side branch this should be borne in mind. If the branch is cut some distance out from the tree, the knot that is left will not heal over at the end until the tree has increased sufficiently in diameter to reach beyond the knot, so that the growing layer of the trunk covers it. For this reason wounds heal more quickly if cut well in close to the main trunk or stem, so the growing layer of the trunk can quickly reach over the cut.

The leaves of every branch normally digest food to be carried to the trunk and roots below. If a branch or the stem of an orchard tree is girdled to promote fruitfulness, so its digested food cannot be carried downward, the parts below the girdle suffer until the girdle has healed over. The direction from which the digested food comes is indicated by the fact that the girdle heals from above, downward.

W. E. Fitch, Virden, from one pound of seed grew three bushels of New Queen potatoes, a splendid variety, about as early as the Early Rose and having much the same appearance, though a lighter shade on seed end.

Germany offers a remarkable object lesson to the world in the way she manages her forests, and where, in fact, forestry has been reduced almost to an exact science. In that country about 11,000,000 acres of forest lands are owned by the state, and the yearly revenue is not less than \$20,000,000. About 20,000,000 acres of forest lands are owned by private individuals, and their profits are almost as great. During the last 50 years these revenues have been constantly on the increase, owing to the more intelligent management, irrespective of the market price of the commodity.—Exchange.

## Canadian Fruit for Britain.

Professor Robertson is now superintending the shipment of fruit in cold storage to the British markets. The shipments that have been made have shown that several changes were necessary in the methods followed and it is hoped that this year the fruit will be put on the British market in much better condition than ever before. All the fruit is being held in the cold storage warehouse at Grimsby for 48 hours before being placed in the cars. The fruit is all wrapped in tissue paper, packed in smaller well ventilated shipping cases, and each package is labelled "Choice Canadian Fruit." Trial shipments will be made to Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. The cold storage chambers on board the boat will be ventilated for apples to avoid the heating of the apples, which causes them to arrive in a "wet" and "slack" condition. The fruits to be sent forward are pears, peaches, plums, tomatoes and some grapes.

## Currants from Cuttings.

The propagation of currants can be begun at this season of the year with very little trouble. If the bushes have been healthy there will be abundance of vigorous shoots, and after the wood has ripened (indicated by the falling of the leaf), they should be cut so as to have cuttings eight or nine inches long. In collecting these cuttings care should be taken to preserve the symmetry of the parent bush by leaving a few of the strongest shoots wherever there is a vacant space. This being allowed for, the rest may be cut out, then trimmed off to the proper length and tied up in small bundles to be set in the cellar, where the root end will get calloused. This is the first stage in the progress of the new plant. In the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the cuttings may be planted out in rows a few inches apart, and 10 or 12 inches between the rows. The cuttings should be cut diagonally at top and bottom when first made, and when planted stuck deep enough in the soil to leave only two eyes above ground. The land should have been previously well and deeply worked and manured so as to give them a fair start. It is best to have the cuttings lying a little bit over, and if a neat job is wanted, the ground should be worked smooth, clapped with the back of the spade, use a line and cut the earth neatly away from it, then put the cuttings in, shoving a little clay against them and firming it down with the foot. Then level up to the intended width between the rows, and see that the plants are firm in the ground as you go on. In this way hundreds of plants may be set in one forenoon. If the weather should be dry it may be well to give them a good watering. After that little more than an occasional hoeing will be wanted and the plants will get sufficiently rooted to plant out the next spring or after two years' growth at the latest.

Any farmer can raise scores of cuttings in this way at small cost and trouble. The only thing of consequence is to get the cuttings of good hardy and prolific sorts. If no bushes of reliable quality are near, a dozen or two can be bought from some reliable nurseryman, in the beginning of May, but it is always prudent to give the order a little time before the plants are wanted.

In milder climates cuttings can be put in the ground when taken off the bush in the fall, but here it is prudent to keep them all winter in the cellar and set them out in early spring.

## THE WOMAN AND THE SPHINX.

The mystery of womanhood is full of deep unanswerable enigmas. Why should women be compelled to suffer simply because they are women? Why is it that the source of their highest joys is at the same time the cause of their greatest wretchedness, The very attributes which make it possible for women to be happy wives



and mothers also render them liable to the utmost physical misery and pain.

The sufferings of body and mind caused by some weakness of the distinctly feminine organs are so almost universal among women that the question might well be asked: "Is this Nature's punishment for the crime of being a woman?"

The true answer is No! These sufferings are neither natural nor necessary. They would not exist if the organism was healthy. No woman ought to endure such troubles. There is no need of it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a perfect and positive cure for feminine weakness and disease.

Help is at hand for those who choose to take it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will infallibly cure womanly ills. It is designed for that purpose alone. It acts directly and quickly on the organs involved and restores them to health and vigor. This is proven by the triumphant record of tens of thousands of cures. It is successful when all else has failed. After the abhorrent local treatments of the doctors have proven useless, the "Favorite Prescription" does its marvelous work, bringing comfort and happiness. It is the one thing that can always be depended upon.

It gives health and strength to the special organs and nerve-centres; heals inflammation; stops weakening drains; promotes functional regularity, and restores the normal, vigorous and painless condition which Nature intended.

It is the only medicine of its kind invented by an educated and experienced physician. It is the only medicine which makes baby's coming safe and comparatively painless. It has had a larger sale than any other like medicine. Get it at your druggist's and do not be persuaded to take a substitute.

"When I wrote to you about two years ago, I was indeed an invalid," writes Mrs. Ellie Mabus, of Mabus, Choctaw Co., Miss. "I could not describe all my suffering. At times I had a sensation of bearing down weight low down across me. I also suffered a great deal with my back. I could not walk any great distance without pain. Had constant drain, a frequent desire to urinate; also had palpitation of the heart. After receiving your advice, began treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I kept this up several months and am now in the best of health. Many thanks to you and your wonderful medicines."

"I have been taking your medicines, and they always help me," writes Mrs. Sallie Whitaker, of Livermore, McLean Co., Ky. "Mine was a very bad complicated case of female trouble, but I do believe I would have been in my grave if it had not been for your wonderful medicines. I have taken 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I suffered mostly

with my head and lower bowels, especially at my monthly periods. I would have to go to bed and use hot applications and drink all kinds of teas. I had three of the best physicians I could get. One doctored me for twelve months and I was worse when he quit than I was when I began with him. The other only helped me temporarily. I will always speak well of Dr. Pierce's medicines, and will heartily recommend them to all suffering women."

Any woman who would like to know more about this medicine and about her own physical make-up should send 31 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to pay the cost of customs and mailing only, on a free paper-bound copy of his 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser;" or, 50 stamps for cloth cover.

Australian papers report a monster mushroom grown in that colony. Its dimensions were:—Diameter, 15½ in.; diameter of stem, 3½ in.; thickness through the plant near the stem, about 4 in. Its weight was slightly over 4lb. One picked in the south of England was larger than this, being 50 in. round.

The following were elected the officers of the Canadian Horticultural Association:—President, William Gammage, London; first vice-president, C. Scrim, Ottawa; second vice, J. McKenna, Montreal; secretary, R. Ewing, London; treasurer, J. H. Dunlop, Toronto. The next place of meeting will be Ottawa.

An offer of \$100 for the best show of seedling apples raised in Minnesota was made by a Minneapolis nursery firm at the recent state fair. It brought out a great exhibit, and it is claimed that 500 different varieties, all hardy, were on view. The state for many years subsidised Gideon of Excelsior before he had his first great success, the Wealthy, which has already repaid the whole outlay.

FLOWER, FIELD AND  
VEGETABLE SEEDS  
TESTED  
PLANTS  
BULBS  
BIRDS  
ALWAYS  
ON HAND  
FINE STOCK  
OF CUT FLOWERS  
HARDY  
TREES,  
SHRUBS  
ETC  
CATALOGUE  
FREE  
R. ALSTON  
FLORIST, NURSERYMAN  
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## Quiet Ways are Best.

What's the use of worrying,  
Of hurrying  
And scurrying,  
Everybody flurrying  
And breaking up their rest?  
When everyone is teaching us,  
Preaching and beseeching us,  
To settle down and end the fuss,  
For quiet ways are the best.  
The rain that trickles down in showers,  
The blessing brings to thirsty flowers;  
Sweet fragrance from each brimming cup  
The gentle zephyrs gather up.

Nothing's gained by worrying.

Of hurrying  
And scurrying,  
With fretting and with flurrying  
The temper's often lost;  
And in pursuit of some small prize  
We rush ahead and are not wise,  
And find the unwanted exercise  
A fearful price has cost.

'Tis better far to join the throng  
That do their duty right along;  
Reluctant they to raise a fuss  
Or make themselves ridiculous.  
Calm and serene in heart and nerve,  
Their strength is always in reserve,  
And nobly stands each test;  
And every day and all about,  
By scenes within and scenes without,  
We can discern, with ne'er a doubt,  
That quiet ways are best.

—Baptist Argus.

## Good Housekeeping.

What does it mean to be a good house-keeper? To some incompetent women it means drudgery. It is apparently very easy for others to always keep the house in order, with plenty of good things baked, and seldom ever a time when they cannot get an excellent meal on short notice, while, perhaps, a neighbor works much harder and things never seem to be going right with her.

The house suggests moving or some other like disturbance, and she never has cake baked, and is very much annoyed at the appearance of unexpected "company." Some who have children in the family lay the general disorder to them, and often with truth.

Let me ask on whom the blame rests? Any child will, if not properly trained, become very troublesome, disagreeable and untidy. If you neglect to teach them to pick up and take care of their playthings, wraps and other belongings, and then fret because they keep the house in such a turmoil that you are heartily ashamed if some one chances to call, who is to blame?

I heard a neighbor remark recently that it seemed as if she had very little to do when the children were at school, as she did not have to follow them around and pick up after them. That woman and many another is allowing her children to develop into troublesome pests instead of the blessings for which they were sent.

One poor, careless woman said she could not afford to keep nice cake on hand all the time as it would not keep but a few days without tasting "old." Let us take a peep at her "nice cake" and its surroundings. We find she has put a towel over it and placed it in the cupboard on the shelf with cooked meat and vegetables, and still she wonders why her cake tastes "old." A towel or cloth of any kind should never come in contact with cakes or pies, as it will soon become damp, absorb foul gases, transmit them to the cake and the flavor is ruined.

The best way to keep cake, cookies and pies is to remove them from the pans in

which they were baked, place them on plates, put them into stone jars and cover tightly. These jars with covers can be obtained at a very moderate cost, and will last a lifetime. The four-gallon size is best as it will admit a plate easily. Loaf cakes can be removed from the pans and will stand in a jar together. In most seasons of the year it is best to keep the jars in the cellar, but in damp hot weather a cool dry place is preferable.

We should strive to become neat house-keepers, but if this is only to be attained at a sacrifice of the comfort of the family, not to mention ourselves, let us do what we easily can and leave some things undone rather than make home so unpleasant for husband and children that they will seek enjoyment elsewhere,—perhaps in some questionable place, where the carpets are not too good to be walked on and the chairs may be moved a few inches without annoying some one.

Let us have "charity one for another." Don't be too critical. Some are not possessed of the ability that you are to manage work and get it done in season.

In the country there are some neighborhoods where not to be a tidy house-keeper is to be a failure all around. There are many women, I believe, who never go into a neighbor's house except for the purpose of criticizing, and to have something to talk about when she meets another friend. I have in mind a woman who, when her husband has been at work away from home, cannot wait until he gets into the house to ask what he had for supper. "Was it fit to eat? Were the towels and wash basins clean? How did the house look? and many more questions which the poor man is glad to answer to silence her.

Often it is the woman for whom the work is hardest who will have the most to say about others. If she can only get her work done, if ever so hard, she will say very unkind things of her neighbor who cannot. Pity rather than blame the ambitious woman who cannot keep her work up. We farmers' wives often attempt too much and spoil what would otherwise be a glorious summer in the country by working constantly with no time for rest, no eyes or ears for the beautiful flowers and sweet songs of birds.—National Stockman.

## The Farmer's Enemy.

There is really no class that is the farmer's special enemy. The enemy of the farmer is the enemy of all. The fact is that the dangerous classes are scheming for themselves, without caring who is hurt, and after the almighty dollar. They are doing just what farmers, or those of any other class, do when they have a chance,—make money for themselves. The farmer likes to have dollar wheat, even when he knows that the poor must pay more for bread, and he would like to sell his colts at a high figure, even if some people are compelled to walk, who would like to ride. In other words, as business is now done in this world, every man must look out for himself and his family. Of course, there are two classes of money makers. Some men never make a dollar unless some other man loses it. This covers all the gambling fraternity, from faro to the wheat pit. The other class create wealth,—make nature let go of it, like the miners, or like Edison, they invent something that is useful to man; or carry out great enterprises that are for the advantage of their fellow-men. These last are really producers and benefactors, no matter how rich they are; the others are bandits,—no matter if billionaires,—and are the enemies of the farmers and all honest men.

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**WINNIPEG.**

## Wait a While.

"When your beacon star is dim,  
Wait a while,  
Keep your erring craft in trim,  
Wait a while;  
For the tempest's brow is lifting,  
And the rays of hope are sifting  
Through the clouds, and downward drifting,  
Wait a while.

"If your fortunes seems to frown,  
Wait a while,  
Keep your courage; smile it down,  
Wait a while;  
For the sun, forever shining,  
Lends the cloud its silver lining  
To rebuke our vain repining,  
Wait a while.

"If at evening you are sad,  
Wait a while,  
Dreams may come to make you glad,  
Wait a while;  
Every moment helps to borrow  
More of bitterness from sorrow,  
You'll be merrier to-morrow,  
Wait a while.

"When despair is at the door,  
Wait a while,  
Though he beckons o'er and o'er,  
Wait a while;  
Drop the latch and bar the grating,  
Do not follow, keep him waiting;  
Soon he'll pass and cease debating,  
Wait a while.

"Have you missed the days of mirth?  
Wait a while,  
There are joys not of earth,  
Wait a while;  
For a low and lisping laughter  
Echoes 'neath each ringing rafter  
Of the infinite hereafter,  
Wait a while."

—E. T. Reed, Wisconsin.

Mr. Bunting: "Young Grimsby is going to marry old Mrs. Broadakers."

Mrs. Bunting (astonisher): "For the land's sake!"

Mr. Bunting: "Partly, and partly for her bank account."—Judge.

"Papa," said little four-year-old Margie, "I think you are just the nicest man in the whole world." "And I think you are the nicest little girl in the world," replied her father. "Course I am," said Margie. "Ain't it queer how such nice people happened to get into the same family?"

Winnipeg, July 9th, 1898.

Messrs. Dyson, Gibson & Co.,

Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:

I have made an analysis of the "Health Coffey" manufactured by you and find it to be free from the alkaloids of tea and coffee and to contain nothing in the slightest degree injurious to the health of any one using it.

Yours very truly,

W. A. B. Hutton.

## The Gold of Heaven.

The gold of that land is good.—Gen. 2-12.  
Come and see.—John 1-39.

O, why do ye toil and travail,  
For a phantom that's fleeing by;  
O, why do ye spend your labor  
On what cannot satisfy?

Refrain.

On what cannot satisfy,  
On what cannot satisfy,  
O, why do ye spend your labor  
On what cannot satisfy?  
Ecc. 2-11; Rev. 3-18; 1 Peter, 1-7; Isa. 55-2.

Oh, ye who would rush for riches,  
Oh, ye who are thirsting for gain,  
Though you get the gold of Yukon,  
Yet your thirst will come again.

Refrain.

Yet your thirst will come again,  
Yet your thirst will come again,  
Though you get the gold of Yukon,  
Yet your thirst will come again.  
John 4-10-14; John 7-37; Rev. 22-17; Psa. 36-8.

You may find the precious nuggets,  
And fortunes may fall to you fast,  
But say, what will you profit  
If you lose your souls at last?

Refrain.

If you lose your souls at last,  
If you lose your souls at last,  
But say, what will you profit,  
If you lose your souls at last?  
Ecc. 1-3; Prov. 11-4; Mark, 8-36-37.

Come seek for goodly treasure,  
In the mines of Heaven to-day,  
Which time cannot touch or tarnish,  
And thieves cannot steal away.

Refrain.

And thieves cannot steal away,  
And thieves cannot steal away,  
Which time cannot touch or tarnish,  
And thieves cannot steal away.  
I Kings 10-6-7; 1 Tim. 4-8.

A wealth that the worldlings win not,  
A peace and a pardon unpriced,  
Will you take them now, dear brother,  
From the pierced hands of Christ?

Refrain.

From the pierced hands of Christ,  
From the pierced hands of Christ,  
Will you take them now, dear brother,  
From the pierced hands of Christ?  
Prov. 1-24; Isa. 55-7; Matt. 14, 30-31.

—M. F., Germany.

## Out-Door and In-Door Life.

The admitted advantage of an out-door life in many morbid conditions, and notably in consumption, seems to point to the conclusion that there is something definitely injurious in the in-door life which is now the common existence among civilized people. It is a striking and a startling thing that the mere removal of a patient into the open air should lower his fever, should remove his night sweats, and take away his hectic, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, if these symptoms are removed by the purity of the air outside, they must have been largely caused by the impurity of the air within the house. Nor have we any right to assume that it is the consumptive only who suffers. Doubtless the healthy struggle against and overcome evil influences before which those who are tuberculous succumb, but that is not to say that in the struggle we do not suffer; and, indeed, the facts recently brought forward are sufficient to show that the stuffy life of warmth and comfort which civilized man now "enjoys" is bad for the health, even of the healthiest. We make our windows fit, we pad our doors, we shiver at a draught, we surround ourselves with woollen curtains, dusty carpets, and fluffy, luxurious upholstery. We breathe the same air over and over again, and then we wonder that we are not strong and vigorous. The fact is, we are daily using up the exuberent vitality with which nature has provided us in struggling against artificial conditions. How powerful for evil, how deteriorating these conditions are shown by the fact that their mere removal gives back to the consumptive that vitality which enables him to overcome the seeds of disease within him. Fresh air is not a thing to be taken in lit-

tle doses once a day, but a thing to live on.—The Hospital.

## Teach the Boys.

Boys are generally eager to learn anything that is worth learning. If they are not given something useful to learn they will fill their minds with something, even if it be trash and rubbish.

Teach them to be polite in their manners.

Teach them to be neat and genteel in their appearance.

Teach them arithmetic in all its branches.

Teach them to ride, drive, jump, run and swim.

Teach them the care of horses, wagons, and tools.

Teach them careful and correct business habits.

Teach them economy in all their affairs.

Teach them how to earn money.

Teach them how to get the most for their money.

Teach them history and political economy.

## Truth in Character.

In the Nineteenth Century Magazine the Duke of Argyle wrote the following eloquent sentences:—"The most powerful intellect among the writers of the New Testament, in giving a rapid but splendid list of the practical duties incumbent on those who followed the doctrines of Christ, begins his enumeration with the great name of Truth, and the idea of truth runs throughout his list: Truth for its own sake comes first—pure intellectual truth—truth in all things, "Whatsoever things are true;" truth in our personal conduct towards other men, which is honesty—"Whatsoever things are honest;" truth in dealing with the equitable rights of other men, which is justice—"Whatsoever thing are just;" truth in the high sphere of moral thought, which is purity—"Whatsoever things are pure;" truth even in our estimate of all kinds of beauty and of loveliness—"Whatsoever things are lovely;" truth in everything which attracts the natural and universal approbation of mankind—"Whatsoever things are of good report—think on these things."

## Father William, an Old Favorite.

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried;

"The few locks which are left are gray;  
You are hale, Father William, a hearty old man.

Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,

"I remember'd that youth would fly fast  
And abused not my health and my vigor at first,  
That I might never need them at last."

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried,

"And pleasures with youth pass away,  
And yet you lament not the days that are gone.  
Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,

"I remember'd that youth could not last;  
I thought of the future, whatever I did,  
That I never might grieve for the past."

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried,

"And life must be hastening away;  
You are cheerful and love to converse upon death.

Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"I am cheerful, young man," Father William replied;

"Let the cause thy attention engage—  
In the days of my youth I remember'd my God,  
And he hath not forgotten my age."

—Southey.

## The Happy Mother.

An' O! may I never live single again—  
I wish I may never live single again;  
I hae a gude man, an' a hame o' my ain,  
An' O! may I never live single again,  
I've twa bonnie bairns the fairest o' a',  
They cheer up my heart when their daddie awa'!

I've ane at my foot, an' I've ane on my knee,  
An' fondly they look, an' say "Mammy" to me.

At gloamin' their daddie comes in frae the ple  
The blink in his e'e, an' the smile on his brow  
Says, "How are ye, lassie, O! how are ye a',  
An' how's the wee bairns sin' I gade awa'?"  
He sings i' the e'ening fu' cheerie an' gay—  
He tells o' the toil an' the news of the day;  
The twa bonnie lammies he takes on his knee,  
An' blinks o'er the ingle fu' coothie to me.

O! happy's the father that's happy at hame,  
An' blythe is the mither that's blythe o' the name;

The frown o' the world they hae nat to dread—  
The world is naething to Johnny an' me.  
Tho' crosses will mingle wi' mitherly cares,  
Awa, bonnie lasses—awa' wi' your fears;  
Gin ye get a laddie that's loving an' fain,  
Ye'll wish ye may never live single again!

—Alexander Laing.

## Telling a Furrier's Secret.

"Furs become very much soiled and need renovation as much as any other part of a woman's wardrobe," says Emma M. Hooper in the September Ladies' Home Journal, "but among the many directions given for cleansing and renovating one seldom finds anything regarding furs. Furriers keep all such trade secrets strictly, but occasionally there is a leak, and I am able to give the result of one. Dark furs, as seal, mink and black marten, are cleaned with fine cedar or mahogany saw-dust, which is kept in stock by furriers. The garment is ripped free from the lining and the fur laid on a table with the hair up; then the saw-dust is rubbed in the hair and neither strength nor saw-dust spared during the process. When finished shake the fur lightly over the table and save the saw-dust that drops out. Then put upon the table one or two feather pillows in their usual muslin slips and upon these lay the furs, hair down this time, and beat thoroughly with a switch until the saw-dust is out and the fur as clean as a pin; keep moving the pillows, as the fur must have a soft support while beaten. White furs are cleaned with white cornmeal applied as the saw-dust is on the darker varieties. If white furs are only slightly soiled they may be cleaned with magnesia in small cubes that is well rubbed in and then thoroughly dusted out."

An English journal thus comments on the injurious effects of anger:—"Anger serves the unhappy mortal who indulges in it much the same as intoxicants constantly taken do the inebriate. It grows into a sort of disease which has various and terrible results. Sir Richard Quain said, not long ago: "He is a man very rich indeed in physical power who can afford to be angry." This is true. Every time a man becomes "white" or "red" with anger, he is in danger of his life. The heart and brain are the organs mostly affected when fits of passion are indulged in. Not only does anger cause partial paralysis of the small blood vessels, but the heart's action becomes intermittent; that is, every now and then it drops a beat,—much the same as is experienced by excessive smokers.

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## Day Dreams.

Day dreams will not do, boys,  
Pleasant though they be;  
Day dreams fruitless are, boys,  
As rain upon the sea,  
Vain it is to climb, boys,  
Fancy's golden stair  
If the climbing ends, boys,  
In castles in the air.

Not by stroke of luck, boys,  
Can you win a name;  
There's no royal road, boys,  
Leading on to fame.  
Those who gain renown, boys,  
Don't with shadows play,  
Heed the lesson well, boys—  
Cast your dreams away.

Work lies before you, boys—  
Tasks that must be done;  
You must buckle to, boys,  
Ere the set of sun.  
Swiftly flies the time, boys,  
While you aimless stray;  
Youth's bright day is short, boys—  
Cast your dreams away.

—David Johnstone.

## Cranford.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

### CHAPTER XIII.

The very Tuesday morning on which Mr. Johnson was going to show the fashions, the post-woman brought two letters to the house.

My letter was from my father. Miss Matty's was printed. My father's was just a man's letter; I mean it was very dull, and gave no information beyond that he was well, that they had had a good deal of rain, that trade was very stagnant, and there were many disagreeable rumors afloat. He then asked me if I knew whether Miss Matty still retained her shares in the Town and County Bank, as there were very unpleasant reports about it; though nothing more than he had always foreseen, and had prophesied to Miss Jenkyns years ago, when she would invest their little property in it—the only unwise step that clever woman had ever taken, to his knowledge (the only time she ever acted against his advice, I knew). However, if anything had gone wrong, of course I was not to think of leaving Miss Matty while I could be of any use, etc.

"Who is your letter from, my dear? Mine is a very civil invitation, signed 'Edwin Wilson,' asking me to attend an important meeting of the shareholders of the Town and County Bank, to be held in Drumble, on Thursday, the twenty-first. I am sure, it is very attentive of them to remember me."

I did not like to hear of this "important meeting," for though I did not know much about business, I feared it confirmed what my father said: however, I thought, ill news always comes fast enough, so I resolved to say nothing about my alarm, and merely told her that my father was well, and sent his kind regards to her. She kept turning over and admiring her letter. At last she spoke—

"I remember their sending one to Deborah just like this; but that I did not wonder at, for everyone knew she was so clear-headed. I am much afraid I could not help them much; indeed, if they came to accounts, I should be quite in the way, for I never could do sums in my head. Deborah, I know, rather wished to go, and went so far as to order a new bonnet for the occasion; but when the time came she had a bad cold; so they sent her a very polite account of what they had done. Chosen a director, I think it was. Do you think they want me to help them choose a director? I am sure I should choose your father at once."

"My father has no shares in the bank," said I.

"Oh, no! I remember. He objected very much to Deborah's buying any, I

believe. But she was quite the woman of business, and always judged for herself; and here, you see, they have paid eight per cent. all these years."

It was a very uncomfortable subject to me, with my half-knowledge; so I thought I would change the conversation, and I asked at what time she thought we had better go and see the fashions.

We began to talk of Miss Matty's new silk gown. I discovered that it would be really the first time in her life that she had had to choose anything of consequence for herself: for Miss Jenkyns had always been the more decided character, whatever her taste might have been; and it is astonishing how such people carry the world before them by the mere force of will. Miss Matty anticipated the sight of the glossy folds with as much delight as if the five sovereigns, set apart for the purchase, could buy all the silks in the shop; and (remembering my own loss of two hours in a toy-shop before I could tell on what wonder to spend a silver threepence) I was very glad that we were going early, that dear Miss Matty might have leisure for the delights of perplexity.

If a happy sea-green could be met with, the gown was to be sea-green; if not, she inclined to maize, and I to silver gray; and we discussed the requisite number of breadths until we arrived at the shop door. We were to buy the tea, select the silk, and then clamber up the iron corkscrew stairs that led into what was once a loft, though now a fashion show-room.

The young men at Mr. Johnson's had on their best looks, and their best cravats and pivoted themselves over the counter with surprising activity. They wanted to show us upstairs at once; but on the principle of business first and pleasure afterwards, we stayed to purchase the tea.

By this time the shop was pretty well filled, for it was Cranford market-day, and many of the farmers and country people from the neighborhood round came in, sleeking down their hair, and glancing shyly about, from under their eyelids, as anxious to take back some notion of the unusual gaiety to the mistress or lasses at home, and yet feeling that they were out of place among the smart shopmen and gay shawls and summer prints. One honest-looking man, however, made his way up to the counter at which we stood, and boldly asked to look at a shawl or two. The other country folk confined themselves to the grocery side; but our neighbor was evidently too full of some kind intention towards mistress, wife, or daughter to be shy; and it soon became a question with me, whether he or Miss Matty would keep their shopman the longest time. He thought each shawl more beautiful than the last; and as for Miss Matty, she smiled and sighed over each fresh bale that was brought out; one color set off another, and the heap together would, as she said, make even the rainbow look poor.

She hovered over a lilac with yellow spots, while I pulled out a quiet sage-green that had faded into insignificance under the more brilliant colors, but which was nevertheless a good silk in its humble way. Our attention was called off to our neighbor. He had chosen a shawl of about thirty shillings' value; and his face looked broadly happy, under the anticipation, no doubt, of the pleasant surprise he would give to some Molly or Jenny at home; he had tugged a leather purse out of his breeches' pocket, and had offered a five-pound note in payment for the shawl, and for some parcels which had been brought round to him from the grocery counter; and it was just at this point that he attracted our notice. The shopman was examining the note with a puzzled, doubtful air.

"Town and County Bank! I am not

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## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### MAIN LINE.

Arr.	Arr.		Lv.	Lv.
1 00a	1 30p	Winnipeg	1 00p	7 30a
9 00	12 01a	Morris	2 30	10 30
7 00	11 09	Emerson	3 30	12 45
6 00	10 55	Pembina	3 37	1 10
11 35	7 30	Grand Forks	7 05	12 35
3 30p	4 05	Winnipeg Junc	10 45	9 30p
	3 50p	Duluth	7 30a	
	8 10	Minneapolis	6 35	
	7 30	St. Paul	7 10	

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Mon., Wed., Fri. Tues., Thur., Sat.

10 30 am	D . . .	Winnipeg	A	4 00 pm
12 15 pm	D . . .	Morris	A	2 30
1 18		Roland		1 30
1 38		Rosebank		1 07
1 50		Miami		12 33
2 25		Altamont		12 21
2 43		Somerset		12 33
3 40		Greenway		11 10 am
3 55		Baldur		10 38
4 19		Belmont		10 35
4 37		Hilton		10 17
5 00		Wawanesa		9 55
5 23		Rounthwaite		9 34
6 00 pm	A . . .	Brandon	D	9 00 am

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 7th. Direct connection at Morris with train No. 103, westbound, and train No. 104 eastbound.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Lv.		Arr.
4.45 p.m.	Winnipeg	11.15 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	Portage la Prairie	8.30 a.m.

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sure, sir, but I believe we have received a warning against notes issued by this bank only this morning. I will just step and ask Mr. Johnson, sir; but I am afraid I must trouble you for payment in cash, or in a note of a different bank."

I never saw a man's countenance fall so suddenly into dismay and bewilderment. It was almost piteous to see the rapid change.

"Dang it!" said he, striking his fist down on the table, as if to try which was the harder, "the chap talks as if notes and gold were to be had for the picking up."

Miss Matty had forgotten her silk gown in her interest for the man. I don't think she had caught the name of the bank and in my nervous cowardice I was anxious that she should not; and so I began admiring the yellow-spotted lilac gown that I had been utterly condemning only a minute before. But it was of no use.

"What bank was it? I mean, What bank did your note belong to?"

"Town and County Bank."

"Let me see it," said she quietly to the shopman, gently taking it out of his hand, as he brought it back to return to the farmer.

Mr. Johnson was very sorry, but from information he had received, the notes issued by that bank were little better than waste paper.

"I don't understand it," said Miss Matty to me in a low voice. "That is our Bank, is it not?—the Town and County Bank?"

"Yes," said I.

"I don't understand you, sir," turning to the shopman, who had been attending to the farmer. "Is this a forged note?"

"Oh, no, ma'am. It is a true note of its kind; but you see, ma'am, it is a joint-stock bank, and there are reports out that it is likely to break. Mr. Johnson is only doing his duty, ma'am, as I am sure Mr. Dobson knows."

"It's hard upon a poor man," said he, as he earns every farthing with the sweat of his brow. However, there's no help for it. You must take back your shawl, my man; Lizzie must go on with her cloak for a while. And yon figs for the little ones—I promised them to 'em—I'll take them; but the 'bacco, and the other things—"

"I will give you five sovereigns for your note, my good man," said Miss Matty. "I think there is some great mistake about it, for I am one of the shareholders, and I am sure they would have told me if things had not been going on right."

The shopman whispered a word or two across the table to Miss Matty. She looked at him with a dubious air.

"Perhaps so," said she. "But I don't pretend to understand business; I only know that if it is going to fail, and if honest people are to lose their money because they have taken our notes—I can't explain myself," said she, suddenly becoming aware that she had got into a long sentence with four people for audience: "only I would rather exchange my gold for the note, if you please," turning to the farmer, "and then you can take your wife the shawl. It is only going without my gown for a few days longer," she continued, speaking to me. "Then, I have no doubt, everything will be cleared up."

"But if it is cleared up the wrong way?" said I.

"Why, then it will only have been common honesty in me, as a shareholder, to have given this good man the money. I am quite clear about it in my own mind; but, you know, I can never speak quite as comprehensively as others can; only you must give me your note, Mr. Dobson, if you please, and go on with your purchases with these sovereigns."

The man looked at her with silent gratitude—too awkward to put his thanks into words; but he hung back for a minute or two, fumbling with his note.

"I'm loth to make another one lose instead of me, if it is a loss; but, you see, five pounds is a deal of money to a man with a family; and, as you say, ten to one in a day or two the note will be as good as gold again."

"No hope of that, my friend," said the shopman.

"The more reason why I should take it," said Miss Matty quietly. She pushed her sovereigns towards the man, who slowly laid his note down in exchange. "Thank you. I will wait a day or two before I purchase any of these silks; perhaps you will then have a greater choice. My dear, will you come upstairs?"

We inspected the fashions with as minute and curious an interest as if the gown to be made after them had been bought. As we came down through the shop, the civil Mr. Johnson was awaiting us; he had been informed of the exchange of the note for gold, and with much good feeling and real kindness, but with a little want of tact, he wished to condole with Miss Matty, and impress upon her the true state of the case. I could only hope he had heard an exaggerated rumor, for he said that her shares were worse than nothing, and that the bank could not pay a shilling in the pound. I was glad that Miss Matty seemed still a little incredulous; but I could not tell how much of this was real or assumed.

Somehow, after twelve o'clock, we both acknowledged to a sated curiosity about the fashions, and to a certain fatigue of body (which was, in fact, depression of mind) that indisposed us to go out again. But still we never spoke of the note; till, all at once, something possessed me to ask Miss Matty if she would think it her duty to offer sovereigns for all the notes of the Town and County Bank she met with? I could have bitten my tongue out the minute I had said it. She looked up rather sadly, and as if I had thrown a new perplexity into her already distressed mind; and for a minute or two she did not speak. Then she said—my own dear Miss Matty—without a shade of reproach in her voice—

"My dear, I never feel as if my mind was what people call very strong; and it's often hard enough work for me to settle what I ought to do with the case right before me. I was very thankful to—I was very thankful, that I saw my duty this morning, with the poor man standing by me; but it's rather a strain upon me to keep thinking and thinking what I should do if such and such a thing happened; and, I believe, I had rather wait and see what really does come, and I don't doubt I shall be helped then, if I don't fidget myself, and get too anxious beforehand. You know, love, I'm not like Deborah. If Deborah had lived, I've no doubt she would have seen after them, before they had got themselves into this state."

We had neither of us much appetite for dinner, though we tried to talk cheerfully about indifferent things. When we returned into the drawing-room, Miss Matty unlocked her desk and began to look over her account-books. I was so penitent for what I had said in the morning, that I did not choose to take upon myself the presumption to suppose that I could assist her: I rather left her alone, as, with puzzled brow, her eye followed her pen up and down the ruled page. By and by she shut the book, locked her desk, and came and drew a chair to mine, where I sat in moody sorrow over the fire. I stole my hand into hers; she clasped it, but did not speak a word. At last she said, with forced composure in her voice, "If that bank goes wrong, I shall lose one hundred and forty-nine pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence a year; I shall only have thirteen pounds a year left." I squeezed her hand hard and tight. I did not know what to say. Presently (it was too dark to see

her face) I felt her fingers work convulsively in my grasp; and I knew she was going to speak again. I heard the sobs in her voice as she said, "I hope it's not wrong—not wicked—but, oh! I am so glad poor Deborah is spared this. She could not have borne to come down in the world—she had such a noble, lofty spirit."

This was all she said about the sister who had insisted upon investing their little property in that bank. We were later in lighting the candle than usual that night, and until that light shamed us into speaking, we sat together very silently and sadly.

However, we took to our work after tea with a kind of forced cheerfulness (which soon became real as far as it went), talking of that never-ending wonder—Lady Glenmire's engagement. Miss Matty was almost coming round to, think it a good thing.

"I don't mean to deny that men are troublesome in a house. I don't judge from my own experience, for my father was neatness itself, and wiped his shoes on coming in as carefully as any woman; but still a man has a sort of knowledge of what should be done in difficulties, that it is very pleasant to have one at hand ready to lean upon. Now, Lady Glenmire, instead of being tossed about, and wondering where she is to settle, will be certain of a home among pleasant and kind people, such as our good Miss Pole and Mrs. Forrester. And Mr. Hoggins is really a very personable man; and as for his manners, why, if they are not very polished, I have known people with very good hearts, and very clever minds, too, who were not what some people reckoned refined, but who were both true and tender."

That night, after Miss Matty went to bed, I treacherously lighted the candle again, and sat down in the drawing-room to compose a letter to the Aga Jenkyns, a letter which should affect him if he were Peter, and yet seemed a mere statement of dry facts if he were a stranger. The church clock pealed out two before I had done.

The next morning news came, both official and otherwise, that the Town and County Bank had stopped payment. Miss Matty was ruined.

She tried to speak quietly to me; but when she came to the actual fact that she would have but about five shillings a week to live upon, she could not restrain a few tears.

"I am not crying for myself, dear," said she, wiping them away; "I believe I am crying for the very silly thought of how my mother would grieve if she could know; she always cared for us so much more than for herself. But many a poor person has less, and I am not very extravagant, and, thank God, when the neck of mutton, and Martha's wages, and the rent are paid, I have not a farthing owing. Poor Martha! I think she'll be sorry to leave me."

Miss Matty smiled at me through her tears, and she would fain have had me see only the smile, not the tears.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

It was an example to me, and I fancy it might be to many others, to see how immediately Miss Matty set about the retrenchment which she knew to be right under her altered circumstances. While she went down to speak to Martha, and break the intelligence to her, I stole out with my letter to the Aga Jenkyns, and went to the signor's lodgings to get the exact address. The signor was now so far recovered as to be looking forward to travelling and conjuring again in the space of a few days, when he, his wife, and little Phoebe would leave Cranford I got

the address, spelt by sound, and very queer it looked. I dropped it in the post on my way home. I hastened home, that Miss Matty might not miss me. Martha opened the door to me, her face swollen with crying. As soon as she saw me she burst out afresh, and taking hold of my arm she pulled me in, and banged the door to, in order to ask me if indeed it was all true that Miss Matty had been saying "I'll never leave her! No; I won't. I told her so, and said I could not think how she could find in her heart to give me warning. I could not have had the face to do it, if I'd been her. I might ha' been just as good for nothing as Mrs. Fitz-Adam's Rosy, who struck for wages after living seven years and a half in one place. I said I was not one to go and serve Mammon at that rate. That I knew when I'd got a good missus, if she didn't know when she'd got a good servant—" "But, Martha," said I, cutting in while she wiped her eyes.

"Don't 'but Martha' me" she replied to my deprecatory tone.

"Listen to reason—"

"I'll not listen to reason," she said, now in full possession of her voice, which had been rather choked with sobbing. "Reason always means what someone else has got to say. Now I think what I've got to say is good enough reason; but reason or not, I'll say it, and I'll stick to it. I've money in the Savings Bank, and I've got a good stock of clothes, and I'm not going to leave Miss Matty. No, not if she gives me warning every hour in the day!"

She put her arms akimbo, as much as to say she defied me; and, indeed, I could hardly tell how to begin to remonstrate with her, so much did I feel that Miss Matty, in her increasing infirmity, needed the attendance of this kind and faithful woman.

"Well—" said I at last.

"I'm thankful you began with 'well'! If you ha' begun with 'but,' as you did afore, I'd not ha' listened to you. Now you may go on."

"I know you would be a great loss to Miss Matty, Martha—"

"I told her so. A loss she'd never cease to be sorry for," broke in Martha triumphantly.

"Still, she will have so little—so very little—to live upon, that I don't see just now how she could find you food—she will even be pressed for her own. I tell you this, Martha, because I feel you are like a friend to dear Miss Matty, but you know she might not like to have it spoken about."

Apparently this was even a blacker view of the subject than Miss Matty had presented to her, for Martha just sat down on the first chair that came to hand, and cried out loud (we had been standing in the kitchen).

At last she put her apron down, and looking me earnestly in the face, asked, "Was that the reason Miss Matty wouldn't order a pudding to-day? She said she had no great fancy for sweet things, and you and she would just have a mutton-chop. But I'll be up to her. Never you tell, but I'll make her a pudding, and a pudding she'll like, too, and I'll pay for it myself; so you mind you see she eats it. Many a one has been comforted in their sorrow by seeing a good dish come upon the table."

I found Miss Matty very quiet, and not a little sad; and by and by she tried to smile for my sake. It was settled that I was to write to my father, and ask him to come and hold a consultation, and as soon as this letter was dispatched we began to talk over future plans. Miss Matty's idea was to take a single room, and retain as much of her furniture as would be necessary to fit up this, and sell the rest, and there to quietly exist upon what would re-

main after paying the rent. For my part, I was more ambitious and less contented. I thought of all the things by which a woman past middle age, and with the education common to ladies fifty years ago, could earn or add to a living without materially losing caste; but at length I put even this last clause on one side, and wondered what in the world Miss Matty could do.

Teaching was, of course, the first thing that suggested itself. If Miss Matty could teach children anything, it would throw her among the little elves in whom her soul delighted. I ran over her accomplishments. Once upon a time I had heard her say she could play "Ah! vous dirai-je, maman?" on the piano, but that was long ago; that faint shadow of musical acquirement had died out years before. She had also once been able to trace out patterns very nicely for muslin embroidery, by dint of placing a piece of silver-paper over the design to be copied, and holding both against the window-pane while she marked the scollops and eyelet-holes. But this was her nearest approach to the accomplishment of drawing, and I did not think it would go very far. Then again, as to the branches of a solid English education—fancy work and the use of the globes—such as the mistress of the Ladies' Seminary, to which all the tradespeople in Cranford sent their daughters, professed to teach Miss Matty's eyes were failing her, and I doubted if she could discover the number of threads in a worsted-work pattern, or rightly appreciate the different shades required for Queen Adelaide's face in the loyal wool-work now fashionable in Cranford. As for the use of the globes, I had never been able to find it out myself, so perhaps I was not a good judge of Miss Matty's capability of instructing in this branch of education; but it struck me that equators and tropics, and such mystical circles, were very imaginary lines indeed to her, and that she looked upon the signs of the Zodiac as so many remnants of the Black Art.

(To be Continued.)

### New Elements in the Air.

The atmosphere has been made the subject of special study by chemists during recent years. The liquefaction of oxygen, nitrogen, air, and lastly of hydrogen followed closely one upon another, and at the same time made possible the production of an intensity of cold, by means of which many mysteries have been already laid bare and which have also rendered possible the discovery of many other important secrets of immense practical value. Professor Ramsay has now discovered that the atmosphere contains at least two more elements than had been known or suspected. Until quite recent years science stated that air was a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, together with a small quantity of carbonic-acid gas. To these Professor Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh added argon, which they detected some three years ago, and now within the preceding two months krypton, neon, and metargon have been revealed, the last two discoveries having been made public within the past few days. According to The Sun, "all the new gases, krypton, neon, and metargon, possess the peculiar characteristics of argon inertness. Physical combinations of them, i.e., mixtures, easily exist, but chemical action is entirely lacking, as far as is known. It is not too much to say, however, that a new department of chemistry has just been opened. Its possibilities of knowledge are as yet only vaguely indicated, but already they are of vast scientific importance, and a series of fascinating revelations will soon be forthcoming."

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## The Baby.

Where did you come from, baby, dear?  
Of the everywhere into here.  
Where did you get your eyes so blue?  
Of the sky as I came through.  
What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?  
One of the starry spikes left in.  
Where did you get that little tear?  
Found it waiting when I got here.  
What makes your forehead so smooth and  
high?  
Soft hand stroked it as I went by.  
What makes your cheek like a warm, white  
rose?  
Something better than any one knows.  
Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?  
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.  
Where did you get that nearly ear?  
And spoke, and it came out to hear.  
Where did you get those arms and hands?  
Have made itself into hooks and hands.  
Yet, whence did you come, you darling things?  
From the same box as the cherub's wings.  
How did they all just come to be?  
And thought about me, and so I grew.  
But how did you come to us, you dear?  
And thought of you, and so I am here.

—George Macdonald.

## Household Recipes.

### SOME EXCELLENT AND HARMLESS TOOTH POWDERS.

Prepared chalk, four ounces; powdered orris-root, twelve ounces; gum camphor, one ounce. The camphor must be reduced to a fine powder and all well mixed together and sifted through the cheese-cloth.

Three and a half pounds of creta preparata, one pound each of powdered borax, powdered orris-root and white sugar and two ounces of carmelum seeds; flavor with wintergreen, rose or jasmine. This makes a large quantity and may be divided one-fourth if desired.

The following is a simple and cheap preparation and is very good: Take of prepared chalk and fine old Windsor soap pulverized well in proportion of about six parts of the former to one of the latter. Soap is a very beneficial ingredient to tooth powder.

### JUMBLE SOUP.

Take the bone trimmings and scraps of a meat, also any bits of other cold meat or the worst ends of a steak and put on to cook in a little of cold water. After it boils an hour add cold cooked vegetables or a few raw potatoes and any vegetables you may have on hand. An apple is a good addition. When the meat is in shreds and the bones clean, remove from the stove and turn into a nankin held over the mouth of an earthen jar. Do not squeeze, but let it drain and then throw the leavings to the chickens, as you have the best of them in the water. Set away over night and remove the cake of grease that collects. Heat, season to taste and add a cupful of strained tomatoes or of boiled macaroni.

### SLICED PEACHES.

Slice the peaches just before serving or they will turn brown. Serve in rather deep saucers so the cream will not slop out. Powdered sugar is nicest to serve with peaches. If not at hand use the finest granulated.

### POACHED EGGS.

Have a skillet nearly full of boiling water. Break the eggs one by one into a saucer and slip carefully into the water without breaking the yolks. Salt the water well before putting in the eggs or add a little vinegar and the eggs will not spread so much. With a spoon dip the water over the tops of the eggs. As soon as done to suit the taste take up with a skimmer, letting the water drain off. Put on a platter, sprinkle with pepper and put a bit of butter on each egg. Serve immediately.

### BREAD DRYING OUT QUICKLY.

Why does the bread dry out so quickly? is a query quite frequently put by domestic bakers to the miller, of whom they get their flour. More often than otherwise, perhaps, it is not the miller's fault, but he is generally puzzled just the same, and very often repeats the question in some milling journal, in search of information that he is unable to give. Flour that is very uneven is liable to dry out more quickly than evenly made flour, for the reason that the moisture-absorbing powers of coarse and fine flour are unequal when time is taken into consideration. The dough tends to stickiness in the early stages of the kneading process, and not having the patience to give it time by continuing to work it until the sticky disposition has fled, it is the more quickly overcome by working flour into it until a very stiff, dry dough results. The dough being stiff and dry, the bread is dry when it comes out of the oven, and in a few hours is very dry. Uneven flour is the miller's fault. But then in the same way the same class of bakers will spoil the best of flour. They will make their dough too stiff and dry, and have dry bread that gets drier very quickly.

They think the flour is to blame, but it is not.—Baker's Helper.

### BREAKFAST DAINTIES OF HAM.

Cold boiled ham may be used in several different ways besides in plain thin slices; indeed, it may be used as a foundation for many delicious dishes for breakfast.

Chopped fine with an equal amount of minced potatoes covered in a deep dish with cream sauce and baked in the oven will be found dainty and satisfying.

The cream sauce may be made of one tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of flour stirred into it till perfectly smooth, then a cup of cold milk added gradually, stirring the mixture all the while that it may not curdle. Let it boil up once and pour over the ham and potato. The baking process will be of short duration; fifteen minutes ought to be sufficient if it browns well. This sauce may be used with vegetables, omelets, fish or sweet-breads. It should be seasoned with pepper and salt if the butter does not make it salt enough.

Equal parts of cold boiled rice and ham, mixed together and moulded into balls then dipped into beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs and fried in half lard and half butter, make the finest croquettes known to the modern cook. Tomato sauce is nice to serve with these. It can be made now and bottled up for future use.

### TOMATO SAUCE.

Stew ten tomatoes with three cloves and pepper and salt, for fifteen minutes (a sliced onion or a sprig of parsley may be added if the flavor is liked), strain through a sieve, put on the stove in a sauce pan in which a lump of butter the size of an egg and a level tablespoonful of flour have been well rubbed together and cooked. Stir all together till smooth. Ham balls are considered a delicacy: Chop fine cold cooked ham; add an egg for each person and a little flour; beat together, make into balls and fry brown in hot butter.

### FINE STARCHING.

Fine white lawns, organdies, or dimities require something finer than ordinary laundry starch. Corn starch boiled the same as other starch will be found to fill this need. It imparts sufficient stiffness and gives the fabric the finished appearance noticed in new goods.

### CISTERN WATER.

A package of cooking soda sprinkled into a cistern of water that has become offensive with sediment and of odor from close confinement will immediately cleanse and deodorize it, at the same time making the water soft and agreeable to the person.

"To remove the smell of paint from a room," says New Ideas, "take a bunch of hay, place it on the floor, then sprinkle over it a small quantity of chloride of lime, close the room for several hours and when opened the smell of paint will be gone." This is so simple that it should be tried by anyone to whom the smell of paint is offensive.

The most delicious plum butter ever tasted was made by a German woman from the common wild plums. She was famous for this butter of hers, and the secret of her success was to boil the plums in sufficient water to cover them well, and to add a teaspoonful of soda to every gallon of water used. Cook the plums until the seeds can be easily removed by squeezing, drain off the water and let the plums cool; then with the hand mash up the fruit into a fine pulp, picking out the seeds and any fine pieces of skin. Add sufficient fresh water to make the mass of a consistency to cook without sticking to the vessel; put in a pound of sugar for each pound of pulp, and cook in a porcelain-lined vessel, stirring constantly until it thickens like well made apple butter. Spice may be added if liked.

## Hints for Emergencies.

A business diary gives the following rules and recipes:—

Drowning.—1. Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using a handkerchief. 4. Apply warmth to extremities. 5. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give warm drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air and quiet.

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive or linseed oil, plain or mixed with chalk or whiting.

Lightning.—Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice cold water to the head. Venomous Insects' Stings, Etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting.—Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water.

Tests of Death.—Hold mirror to mouth: if living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain; if alive it will close up.

Cinders in the Eye.—Roll soft paper up like a lamp lighter and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.

### ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

First.—Send for a physician.

Second.—Induce vomiting by tickling the throat with feather or finger. Drinking hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

### SPECIAL POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

Acids: (muriatic, oxalic, acetic, sulphuric, nitric).—Soapsuds, ammonia, linewater.

Prussic Acid.—Ammonia in water. Dash water in face.

Carbolic Acid.—Flour and water, mucilaginous drinks.

Alkalies: (potash, lye, hartshorn, ammonia).—Vinegar or lemon juice in water.

Arsenic: (rat poison, Paris green).—Milk, raw eggs, sweet oil, linewater, flour and water.

Bug poison: (lead, saltpetre, corrosive sublimate, sugar of lead, blue vitriol).—Whites of eggs or milk in large doses.

Chloroform: (chloral ether).—Dash cold water on head and chest. Artificial respiration. Piece of ice in rectum.

Carbonate of Soda: (copperas, cobalt).—Soapsuds and mucilaginous drinks.

Iodine: (antimony, tartaric emetic).—Starch and water. Astringent infusions. Strong tea.

Mercury and Its Salts.—White of eggs. Milk mucilages.

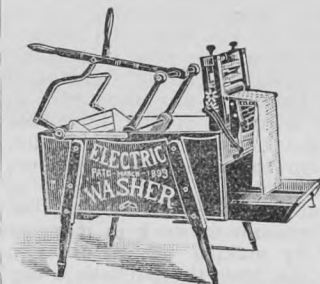
Nitrate of silver: (lunar caustic). Salt and water.

Opium: (morphine, laudanum, paregoric, soothing powders or syrups).—Strong coffee, hot bath. Keep awake and moving at any cost.

Strychnine: (tincture of nux vomica).—Mustard and water, sulphate of zinc. Absolute quiet. Plug the ears.

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## FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

## A Small Boy's Morning.

First I thought I'd dig a well,  
And so I took my spade,  
And underneath the apple tree  
A deep round hole I made.  
But though I worked like anything  
Till I was stiff and lame,  
I found I couldn't have a well  
Because no water came.

Then I spied a little bird;  
It lay there just as dead;  
And so, without another word,  
I dug a grave instead.  
I put poor birdie in a box,  
And hid it in the ground,  
And heaped the dirt above it close  
And painted flowers round.

Bird funerals are lots of fun—  
Of course, they're very sad!  
When I had covered up the bird  
An appetite I had.  
I ate a plate of gingerbread,  
Some bread and butter, too,  
And then I hurried out to find  
Some other things to do.

—Harper's Young People.

## Our Many Ways.

By June Flower, Madford, Man.

I find each of us have different ways of conducting our house work, and we all think our ways are the best. To be sure some of us spend all our time in keeping our house in style, but I'm not in favor of that, I think that each fore-noon and all day Saturday is plenty of time to devote to keeping the house in perfect order, unless we wish to make work for ourselves. On Saturday a great many of us never think of preparing for Sunday, but do the same amount of work in it as on other days. By making the Saturday a busy one we can have the Sabbath a day of rest. For instance, by boiling a few extra potatoes, which can be kept over until the morrow, dinner can be prepared in a few minutes, by having cold meat and pie. Thus instead of making Sunday a day of work and feasting, it can be a day of rest. So doing gives us five afternoons a week to get our sewing, etc., done, which is a wonderful help to our brothers or husbands, which ever case it may be, instead of having to get some one to help for a couple of weeks, or a month probably, twice a year, and paying there for seventy-five cents or a dollar a day. If you think over it there is a great many little things we could do with this time, to help us along, unless we are in a position to do so.

## A Mother Goose Party.

A Mother Goose party for children has endless possibilities. It should be a delight to the few favored grown folks whose good fortune finds them present, and a charming "make-believe" to the happy little ones, from the initial march to the final adieux. A pleasant illusion is created for the arriving guests if the hostess is costumed as Mother Goose, and keeps the goose's head on until all the little folks have arrived and the march has been completed. The papier-mache heads can be obtained at any toy-shop, and can easily be ventilated so that they are not too uncomfortable. The Mother Goose costume is made of a very soft white cashmere, with five narrow tucks at the top of the white hem. A broad sash of the same material is shirred around the waist, and hangs in long bows and ends behind. The waist fits closely to the figure in the back, and hangs in a full blouse effect in front. The sleeves should be made with a fulness falling back of the arms, suggesting the appearance of wings. A very

full wide ruche of white organdie stands up to hide the joining of the head with the shoulders, and the grotesque head should be surmounted by a small pointed cap of yellow satin, with a fall of white lace around the edge and broad yellow satin ribbon strings tied under the chin. The web feet of the goose are the finishing touch to the figure. They should be carefully cut out of yellow leather and stitched into the proper shape, fastened to yellow stockings, and drawn up over the low-heeled slippers of the hostess.—Harper's Bazaar.

Bertha Lowry, aged 10, Carberry, writes:—"Seeing in your paper, where you asked us to write, I thought I would take the pleasure of writing. I have three brothers older than myself, and one sister younger. We have a dog that we call Collie and he is a good one. We have three pretty little puppies, one is of a light brown, and the others are black; one of them is bob-tailed. We also have a cat with two kittens, one is black and the other is a pretty gray. I have a cow, but she is a farrow. My sister and I go to school steadily. She just started last spring, and she is learning very fast. I am in grade four and I hope soon to be promoted. We are getting in new books now. I have not seen ours yet. I guess this is all this time, or I shall be making my letter too long."

Squire:—"Your'e not going to eat all that turnip, are you, Hodge?" Hodge:—"Bain't I though! I allus was a beggar for fruit."

"Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?" "There is one piece, but you can't have it." "Ma, I've had it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He had taken his punishment like a little man, and for sometime afterwards had been buried in thought.

"Mamma," he said, finally.

"Well, Willie?"

"Do you really whip me because you love me so much?"

"That's the reason I punish you, Willie."

"And don't you love pa at all?"—Selected.

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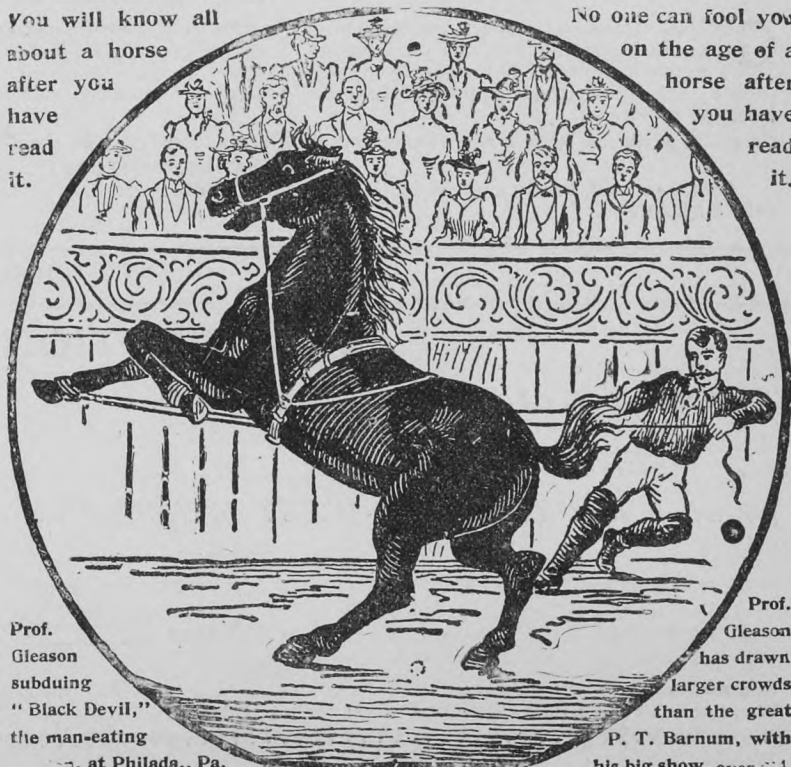
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